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AUSTRIAN REFORMS.

THE friendly relations which are known to exist at present between Austria and Russia, and, indeed, which have been proclaimed through official and semi-official journals to all Europe, are interpreted in the most absurd manner by the Radical press, which affects to regard them—perhaps even in its ignorance *does* regard them—as an approach to a revival of the Holy Alliance. We have already explained that this treaty between the two great Conservative Emperors is, in the first place and above all, a measure of precaution against the Democratic Emperor, whose ambition and aggressiveness have at length alarmed every politician in Europe, including even Lord Palmerston; but it is clear, from the purely defensive attitude assumed by Austria towards Sardinia, after Garibaldi's openly-avowed determination to invade Venetia, that no intervention in the affairs of foreign States is contemplated by the new allies, and it is equally certain that their compact has no repressive character as against liberal principles generally from the entire freedom of speech permitted to the members of the newly-convened "Reichsrath," or Council of the Empire, now sitting at Vienna. Indeed, the first reports of the important debate which inaugurated the meeting of this assembly reached us almost simultaneously with the news of the Russo-Austrian alliance, and thus deprived it altogether of that sinister look which is too frequently presented by the union of two military and despotic States. Russia and Austria, of course, possess, under any circumstances, the right to promise one another assistance and support. But, now that these Powers are once more on good terms, it is gratifying to know that neither of them is pursuing that deadening policy at home which finds such favour in the eyes of Louis Napoleon, and which the French Emperor would gladly make up for by an animated and destructive policy abroad. If the French feel dull, their ruler, knowing that *ennui* in France may produce a revolution, takes them out for a fight; and external "glory" is accepted by

them as sufficient compensation for internal slavery. On the other hand, we find the Russian and Austrian Emperors exhibiting nothing of this pugnacious spirit, and for that very reason determined not to tolerate it any longer on the part of the French; while in their own countries each is studying the welfare of his subjects, and actually consulting them through their representatives as to the best mode of carrying out certain needful reforms. People who attend honestly to their own affairs have seldom time to be running abroad in quest of adventure; and neither Russia, which, just now, has a committee of nobles deliberating in concert with the Emperor as to the best mode of carrying out the project of self-emancipation, nor Austria, which has the entire provincial organisation of the empire to settle, can afford to trouble themselves much about what takes place at a distance from their frontiers. Probably they are pledged to resist any further encroachments on the part of the great European disturber and spoiler; but the more immediate object of this useful alliance is doubtless to warn all revolutionists, native or foreign, against raising the standard of insurrection in Hungary, and to confine the anticipated hostilities in Venetia to a war between Austrians and Italians.

In the new aspect just assumed by Italian affairs it is more difficult than ever to say what fate is reserved for Austria's last Italian province; but this will, of course, depend in some measure on the success of the revolution which it is proposed to get up in the very heart of the empire, and which, in our opinion, is likely to be about as great a success as the defence of the Papal States by the Irish Brigade. All Italy may yet become united, and Venice may be lost to Austria; but it will not be in consequence of the triumph of any insurrection or insurrections in Hungary, or any other provinces belonging fundamentally to the empire, and as such represented in the Reichsrath. If we listen to Hungarian, Polish, and German exiles, nothing would be easier than to revolutionise Austria in all its provinces from one end to the other. The

"oppressed races" of the empire are only waiting for an opportunity to free themselves, and the attack on Venetia is to be the signal for their liberation. Yet several opportunities of the kind have presented themselves since 1849, and, strange to say, have in no way been taken advantage of. During the Crimean War, for instance, Austria, by refusing to join Russia, placed herself almost in a hostile position with regard to that country; but, in spite of the certainty that she would no longer receive the slightest assistance from the ally who had helped her to suppress the Hungarian insurrection, and notwithstanding the immense army maintained by her in the Danubian Principalities, there were no signs of disaffection, from the battle of the Alma until the taking of Sebastopol, in any part of the Austrian empire. Then, during the Italian war, what was to prevent the Hungarians from rising, if an opportunity was all they needed, when Austria was positively threatened by Russia on the one side, and engaged with France and Sardinia in a losing contest on the other? No such chance is likely to be presented now. Indeed, it can be shown, in the simplest manner, by arithmetic, that even if France were to assist the Italians in Venetia (which is most improbable) Austria would still be stronger, with Russia supporting her and encouraging Prussia to do the same, than with Russia menacing her and doing her utmost to deter Prussia from coming to her assistance.

If the Emperor of the French were to fulfil the old threat of the Napoleonic party, and, placing himself at the head of the Revolution, seek to convulse and overturn the old Monarchies of Europe, not only Russia, but also Prussia and England, would have to take part in calling him to order; but we acquit him, for the present, at least, of any such wild intention. Indeed, he has but little of the visionary in his nature; and is shrewd and prudent with all his ambition. It may be interesting, however, to consider what part Russia would be likely to play in the event of an insurrection breaking out in Hungary, and continuing without foreign intervention or aid.



EMBARKATION OF HER MAJESTY AT THE TERRACE PIER, GRAVESEND, ON SATURDAY LAST.

In such a case, it is very improbable that Russia would do more than place an army of observation on the frontier, and behave generally as Russia did on the frontier of Poland during the Warsaw insurrection of 1831. Any more active assistance on the part of the Russian army would certainly not be willingly rendered by its officers; nor can the Emperor, during the present state of transition, wish to incur the expense of a campaign, no matter on how slight a scale, unless he be absolutely driven to it, as in the Napoleonic case that we have supposed.

But there is really very little reason to imagine that there will be any rising in Hungary at all. Where anarchy is there will the demagogues be, as a matter of course; and the present unsettled state of Italy has naturally attractions for Kossuth. Kossuth, moreover, is nothing, except in connection with an insurrection in Hungary. It is not justice for Hungary that he demands, but separation from Austria. To gain the approval of England for his project, he has told us that his Hungarian Republic would be a bulwark against Russia; but a far more formidable bulwark already exists in the empire he would destroy. Indeed, it could easily be shown that an independent Hungary—that is to say, Hungary without the protection of Austria—would be an easy prey to Russia. The great Slavonian empire would have no trouble in absorbing a little Republic, of which half the members would be Slavonians.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE CONTINENT. EMBARKATION.

AFTER a brief stay at Osborne the Queen returned to London, and on Saturday embarked at Gravesend on her visit to Germany.

Gravesend is not unaccustomed to the presence of Royalty. Without going back to inquire whether Queen Elizabeth, after haranguing her troops at Tilbury, crossed the Thames to refresh herself with beef and beer, which we are told in those days did duty for shrimps and tea, we know very well that within the last three years it has been honoured by being selected as the port of embarkation—first, of the Princess Royal, when she left the country of her birth for that of her adoption; secondly, by her Majesty and the Prince Consort, when, some months afterwards, they proceeded to Prussia on a visit to their Royal daughter and son-in-law; and now again by the same august personages when departing upon a similar mission. Every preparation had been made in the town, as on the previous occasions, for a demonstration of loyal feeling; and, although the torrents of rain which alternated during the whole of the afternoon with drizzling showers kept many hundreds at home, there was an ample representation of the public at the railway station, at the Terrace Pier, at the windows of the houses, and wherever a shelter could be found, all along the route. It had been notified to the corporate authorities that it was the Royal wish that there should be no formal reception—no address, and no more preparations than were requisite to facilitate the embarkation. But privacy with the good people of Gravesend is a relative term, capable of a liberal interpretation. From one end of the route to the other the shops were shut, and business was entirely suspended, except that of the inns. The fronts of the houses were festooned with evergreens and flowers, and across the streets hung flags and banners without number; and here and there a triumphal arch of laurels and roses was to be seen, built upon the most approved models of this kind of street decoration. Amongst the flags, after the Royal standard, the union-jack, and others belonging to our own nation, the national standard of Prussia was conspicuous, though there was also a variety of foreign bunting.

The arrangements at the Terrace Pier had been intrusted to a committee of embarkation, specially appointed from amongst the members of the Common Council. As on previous occasions, the pier was divided by two barriers into three equidistant compartments, each about ten feet in width. The centre avenue thus formed was reserved for the passage of the Royal party, the floor being covered with crimson cloth. On either side, divided from this centre avenue by barriers covered with scarlet cloth, were the seats for the spectators, raised one above another in gallery form, and extending the whole length of the pier. Overhead, suspended from the iron stays and rafters, were gay flags, artificially festooned, and agreeably relieving the monotonous pitch of the roof. The handrails of the flying bridge which was rendered necessary by the state of the tide, to connect the pier with the Royal yacht, were covered with union-jacks, and carpeted, in the same style as the pier, with crimson cloth. At the end of the pier there were two flagstays, of which the one on the right bore the Royal standard, and that on the left the English red ensign.

The time appointed for the embarkation was twenty minutes past five, which allowed ten minutes from the arrival of the train for the Royal party to reach the pier; but by four o'clock the seats and standing-places on the pier and in the gardens were crowded. On the river the scene was far busier than, considering the state of the weather, might have been expected. About midway out in the stream, almost opposite the Town Pier, lay the *Osborne*, dressed out gaily with signal flags. A little lower down was the *Vivid*, with all her bunting displayed. Just opposite the Terrace Pier the Royal yacht—*Victoria and Albert*—was moored, with the red ensign floating out from the flagstaff over the stern and the union-jack on the jackstaff at the bow. Late in the afternoon the *Black Eagle* steamed down from Woolwich, and took up a position astern of the *Vivid*, to be in readiness to embark the Royal horses and carriages. The *Firebrand*, another of the escort, lay off the Nore, to fall into the cortège as the squadron passed. Anchored off the Tilbury railway pier lay a fine ship—the *Kent*, bound for Melbourne—whose passengers crowded the poop and fore-castle, watching the preparations for the embarkation, which, however, they were not fortunate enough to witness, as the *Kent* sailed before her Majesty's arrival. Below the town a large number of ships lay at anchor, waiting for a favourable opportunity to get out to sea, all of them decorated with their holiday flags. Many yachts cruised about the neighbourhood of the Royal vessels, with their white sails reefed and dripping in the heavy rain; and smaller craft, amongst which the men-of-war's boats of the Royal squadron were conspicuous, were continually moving about between the pier and the steamers.

A little before four o'clock the *Victoria and Albert* slipped her moorings, and backed up the river in order to steer alongside. She was soon fastened head and stern to the brow, the flying-bridge lowered into its place, and the crimson-covered gangway secured to the gunwales. An army of stalwart tars, with swabs and brooms, soon brought the deck into a state of comparative dryness. Carpet was then spread from the gangway to the beautiful deck saloon, and everything was soon ready for the Royal passengers.

About this time a detachment of the Royal Marines, one hundred strong, under the command of Captain Nepean, arrived as a guard of honour to receive her Majesty, and, with their band, took up a position in the Terrace Gardens, at the land entrance of the pier. In addition to these there was a juvenile guard—it is to be presumed in honour of the Princess Alice—consisting of forty members of the Parkhouse School cadets—smart, well-drilled little fellows of about fourteen or fifteen years old, who, rifle in hand and with bayonets fixed, lined at stated distances the way along which the Royal party had to traverse. The arrival of a party of the Royal servants with a quantity of luggage, which was at once consigned to the custody of the crew of the Royal yacht, by whom it was shipped and stowed away with a degree of celerity which seamen only know how to use, indicated the near approach of the Queen and Prince; and shortly afterwards the substitution of the Royal standard for the pennant at the masthead of the *Victoria and Albert*, the doffing of indiarubber dresdnoughts and oil-skin caps, and the display of blue-and-gold uniforms and cocked hats by the officers on board, the presence of Lord Sydney, with his key of office as Chamberlain, and, lastly, the echoes of the National Anthem sounding through the long avenue of the pier, intimated that they had

actually arrived. The shrill whistle of the boatswains' mates was instantly responded to by some fifty or sixty blue-jackets, who mounted the bridge of the yacht, flanked at either end by the Marines, and, headed by the officers of the ship, formed a naval guard of honour to receive the Royal party on board. A gun from Tilbury Fort then gave the signal, and a Royal salute, fired from the vessels in attendance, told that her Majesty, the Prince, and Princess had actually embarked.

In accordance with the wish of her Majesty, all cheering was prohibited as the Royal party passed along the pier, but the moment they had embarked the prohibition was no longer held valid, and, led on by the Mayor and Corporation, the spectators rent the air with huzzas, alternating with the roar of the saluting artillery. The Royal suite consisted of Lord John Russell, who, as Secretary of State in attendance, accompanied her Majesty to Germany, remaining with her until her return; the Hon. Lady Churchill, Lady in Waiting; the Hon. Miss Bullell, Maid of Honour in Waiting; the Hon. Major-General Grey, the Hon. Colonel Sir C. Phipps, and Colonel Ponsonby. Arrived on board, her Majesty and the Prince Consort proceeded at once to the cabin on deck, followed by Lord John Russell, who remained in very close attendance, and from the windows they continued looking out upon the animated scene around them as long as the vessel was in sight. Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Princesses were dressed in deep mourning, as of course was their suite.

ARRIVAL.

A supplement to the *London Gazette*, published on Monday evening, contained the following:—

“Whitehall, Sept. 24, 1860.

“The Right Hon. Sir George Cornwall Lewis, Bart., has received a despatch from the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, dated Antwerp, Sept. 24, 8.40 a.m., announcing that her Majesty landed at that place this morning at a quarter before eight o'clock, after an excellent passage, and proceeded to Frankfort at eight o'clock.”

The approach of the *Victoria and Albert* was signalled by a salvo of twenty-one guns from the forts; and upon its coming alongside a gallery covered with crimson cloth was laid down from the shore to the gangway of the Royal yacht. As soon as this communication was effected King Leopold, conducting the Duchess of Brabant, and followed by the Duke of Brabant and the Count of Flanders, who had arrived from Laeken a few hours previously to receive her Majesty, went on board the Queen's vessel. After the usual change of courtesies, the illustrious party disembarked, led by the King, who escorted her Majesty to the shore. Troops in attendance gave the Royal salute, whilst the band at their head played alternately the “Brabançonne” and “God Save the Queen.” Having entered the Court carriages in waiting, the illustrious party drove slowly to the railway station amid the cheering of the populace. Here her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Princess Alice, accompanied by the King, the Belgian Princes, and the Duchess of Brabant, took their seats, and the train immediately proceeded en route for Germany. King Leopold intended to accompany the Queen as far as Verviers.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress have returned to Paris; their return was hastened, it seems, by the affliction of the Empress at her sister's illness: it was not till her return that her Majesty was made acquainted with the Duchess's death. The fêtes given in honour of the Emperor at Algiers are described as splendid. He made a speech in which he said, “My attention has been solely devoted to forward the interests of Algeria, over which colony Providence has called us to diffuse all the benefits of civilisation,” and “Peace prevailing in Europe will permit France to display still more generosity towards her colonies.”

The Chevalier de Nigra, the Sardinian Ambassador, has left Paris. A secretary will remain to conduct the business of the Legation.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article, signed by M. Boniface, on the influences which urge the Pope to leave Rome. The *Constitutionnel* says:—“A very near future will apprise us whether these influences will be victorious. It is unreasonable to ask that France should declare war against Sardinia. France will not extend her intervention beyond Rome. Were she to act otherwise she would render herself suspected by Europe and odious to Italy.” The *Constitutionnel*, in conclusion, expresses the hope that the Pope may resist the counsels which are given to him through hatred to France.

The naval authorities at Toulon have received orders to prepare a considerable number of transport-vessels for the conveyance of troops.

ITALY.

The Marquis de Pallavicini, an envoy from Garibaldi to the King of Sardinia, lately returned with an adverse answer. He is now again at Turin, the bearer of another letter from Garibaldi to the King. His Majesty is about to leave Turin for Bologna.

Baron Rissotti, Governor-General of the Tuscan provinces, has published a circular, dated the 18th, to all the prefects under his jurisdiction, enjoining them to put a stop to all enrolling of volunteers by committees or private persons not legally authorised to that effect by the Government; observing that the King, being alone responsible to the country, cannot allow others, who have not the same responsibility, to lay obstacles in the way of his free action by enterprises of their own.

AUSTRIA.

The debates in the sittings of the Reichsrath continue. Lately the Committee presented its report of the state of the finances, which it declared to be most unfavourable. M. von Plessner, Minister of Finance, said that the account given by the Committee of the state of the finances was exaggerated. However, he acknowledged the necessity for a change in the system. The report was adopted.

In the sitting of the 22nd Count Clam-Martinitz declared that the laws concerning the public press were not satisfactory, and proposed the insertion of a demand for their revision in the reports of the Committee. The majority of the Committee agreed to this proposition.

At a subsequent sitting, Cardinal Rauscher agreed that the greatest possible self-government should be granted to the provinces, but at the same time especially insisted on the necessity for maintaining the unity of the empire.—Prince Auersberg recommended that equal constitutional rights should be granted to the provinces, and that the basis of the liberties acquired in 1848 should be recognised. The Prince further recommended a greater extension of the ancient institutions of provincial diets by the admission of representatives from the citizens and the rural population.—Count Mailath condemned the privileges of certain classes of society.—Count Apponyi stated that the re-establishment of the former constitutional privileges of Hungary could be effected without any danger to the State.—M. Maager preferred sacrificing the historical rights of his compatriots to the establishment of the representative system throughout the whole empire.

The Austrian war-steainers in the Neapolitan waters have been ordered to return to Trieste, we are told, “as the Austrian Government, on account of the offers made by the King of Naples to Garibaldi to join him with an auxiliary corps against Venetia, can no longer offer hospitality to his Majesty.”

Incendiary proclamations calling the people to arms have been introduced into Hungary from Bucharest; and others recommending the refusal to pay taxes have also of late been widely circulated.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

It has been officially denied that the Sultan intends to send the Grand Vizier on a special mission to Paris and London. He is to continue his journey in the provinces, in order to calm the agitation which prevails in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Advices from Belgrade state that the Sultan will acknowledge Prince Michael as Prince of Servia, but, at the same time, will declare that the Porte does not intend to recognise the family Obrenovitch. Mean-

while, Prince Michael has issued a proclamation announcing that he assumes the government as hereditary Prince.

The *Journal de Constantinople* states that Syria is now tranquil, but that, as the Greek Consul at Beyrout has asserted that massacres were threatened at St. Jean d'Acre, two war-vessels had been dispatched thither, the commanders of which had declared that they would open fire on the town upon the slightest attempt being made to create disturbances.

Great misery and mortality prevail at Constantinople. The Public Treasury has deferred payment of the interest due on the public securities. An immediate rise of 14 per cent in the exchange on London took place.

AMERICA.

The Maine State elections for the choice of State officers and members of Congress have resulted in the triumph of the Republicans.—Mr. Washburne, their candidate for Governor, being elected by a large majority.

Walker has been obliged to evacuate Truxillo—according to one account, at the demand of the Commander of the British ship *Icarus*. He had very few men with him.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says that intelligence had been received that a general pronouncement in favour of the return of the ex-President Comenfort to power in Mexico has been planned and is on the eve of consummation. This movement, says the *Picayune*, though first inaugurated in the Northern States of the Republic, is not confined to them, but extends over the whole country. It is alleged that the highest officials in all the States adhering to the Liberal cause are in the secret, and will all pronounce simultaneously. General Doblado, who recently won so decided a victory over Miramon, is one of the leaders; and his success, it is expected, will precipitate the arrangement immediately.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Maharajah of Travancore died on the 18th of August. The Chinese rebels had taken Nantsein city, in the silk district. An American, named Werd, undertook to recapture Singpoo. He failed in the attempt, and was wounded.

The allies left for the Peiho on the 26th of July. They were to take the forts before treating with the Chinese. The French were landing simultaneously at Pehlang. A severe engagement had taken place with pirates. 200 were slain, and two European leaders captured.

THE WARSAW MEETING.

We are informed from Paris that the Russian Government has explained the objects of this interview to the Government of France in a way that falls very little short of menace. The alliance between France and Piedmont, so Prince Gortschakoff is reported to have complained to the French Ambassador, the Duke of Montebello, has encouraged the propagation of doctrines constituting a permanent danger to the political equilibrium of Europe and the stability of thrones. Russia, in spite of her sincere desire to maintain friendly relations with France, would entirely fail in her “mission” were she not, in common with other States that are threatened, to raise her voice in defence of social order and monarchical interest; and this, so the Prince continued, was the object of the approaching interview at Warsaw. The bearer of this message from the Duke of Montebello to M. de Thouvenel, Baron de Bode, was to leave again for St. Petersburg yesterday (Friday) with the reply.

In the meantime, the telegraph from Petersburg itself speaks of a postponement of the interview from the 13th to the 20th, on account of the expected accouchement of the Empress of Russia not yet having taken place. The reason of this postponement may, however, have rather to be sought for in the necessity to wait for the final result of negotiations said to be carried on between the Governments, not merely of Prussia, but also of Sardinia, to which Lord John Russell is reported to have addressed pressing exhortations in the interest of the preservation of peaceful feelings in the European Cabinets.

In addition to the interview arranged to take place between the Prussian Prime Minister and Lord John Russell (while in attendance on the Queen) at Coblenz, we are now informed that the Russian Czar has expressed particular desire to confer with King Leopold of Belgium. The invitation to Warsaw has reached Brussels, but whether his Majesty will accept it is unknown.

The *Courrier du Dimanche* pretends to give some details relative to the meeting. It may be observed that the Munich journals formally deny that the King of Bavaria is to proceed there:—

It was an autograph letter from the Emperor Alexander, not a simple invitation, which the first General of the Russian empire was lately charged to carry to Vienna. The Prince Regent of Prussia has also written an autograph letter to his cousin of Austria to congratulate him on the Warsaw interview. Other crowned heads will sit in the areopagus—namely, the Kings of Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg, two or three Dukes, and several petty Princes. The Prince Regent has written letters promising amicable protection to some Princes, and Francis Joseph has done the same to others. As was the case for Toeplitz and Salzburg, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Sovereigns present are drawing up the bases of the conversation which is to take place between the august negotiators. We learn that their protocols, though still uncertain and incomplete, may be summed up in the following points:—1. Open war on the revolution and on the revolutionary spirit; 2. Maintenance of all existing sovereignties, and particularly of existing frontiers; 3. Disapprobation of all that has taken place in Italy; 4. Engagement to promote the re-establishment in their possessions of the deposed Italian Princes; 5. A sacrifice on the part of Austria in favour of Russia as regards the East—the sacrifices, however, to be limited to the reintegration of that Power in the position which she held before the Treaty of Paris; 6. Eventual support offered to Austria by Russia in Hungary, by Prussia in Bohemia, and by Bavaria in the Tyrol; 7. Accord not only to maintain the division and subjection of Poland, but to prevent a Polish question from being put on the order of the day; and 8. Promise to come hereafter to a concert respecting all the events which may arise, and at the head of which is a war on the Rhine.

A Berlin letter of the 21st says:—“A communication was received from St. Petersburg last evening announcing that the Emperor Alexander will be accompanied to Warsaw by Prince Gortschakoff, his Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Prince Regent of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria will consequently have with them Baron Schleinitz and Count Rechberg.”

SARDINIAN CONCESSIONS TO FRANCE.

It is stated that certain Italian papers publish the text of a treaty between France and Piedmont by which the latter cedes Sardinia to France, and annexes Sicily to herself. It is certain that some Italian papers have been stopped at the French Post Office, and the above publication is assigned as the reason. It is also said that the papers in question circulate freely in Piedmont.

On the other hand, a letter from the Chevalier Nigra, late Sardinian Ambassador at the French Court, has been published, in which he says: “I have been called upon since the Crimean War to take part in all the negotiations having reference to the Italian question. I now say to you with absolute certainty, that in those negotiations the question has never concerned any cession save that of Savoy and Nice. Whoever asserts the contrary calumniate both the Emperor Napoleon, the King Victor Emmanuel, and his highly-esteemed Minister.” This letter is dated Sept. 18.

REVOLUTIONARY DEMONSTRATION AT ATHENS.

A REVOLUTIONARY demonstration has taken place at Athens, proceeding from the students of the University, who, under the very windows of the King's palace, shouted “Down with King Otho!” “Down with Austria!” with some cries of “Long live Napoleon!”

ANOTHER INDIAN DIFFICULTY.—We have a piece of very unpleasant news from India. It is not improbable that the first fruit of the amalgamation of the two armies will be the loss of the local artillery. As soon as the Act reaches India these men will, we are told, claim their discharge or a bounty on re-enlistment. Probably the European infantry will follow this example, and then we shall have a repetition of those scenes which led to the loss of 10,000 troops at a cost of upwards of £200,000. There are other questions in the background, and we may look for disagreeable news by the first mail after the receipt of the Amalgamation Act.

GARIBALDI AND THE SICILIES.

THE telegraphic despatches from Caserta and Turin, describing the position and operations of Garibaldi, do not furnish us with any clear view of the state of affairs. We gather from other sources that as early as the 15th a considerable force of the Dictator's army had occupied Caserta and Santa Maria, a short distance on the Naples side of Capua. That fortified town stands upon the River Volturno; it is armed with heavy artillery, and garrisoned by some 15,000 men. Until it is taken any attack upon Gaeta is impossible, and from its nearness to Naples it constitutes a standing menace to the new order of things. The King is said to have in Capua and Gaeta some 60,000 men, but that estimate is probably too high by one-third. He has exhorted them to stand firmly by him, and to redeem their reputation as soldiers, and he seems disposed at last to fight it out with Garibaldi.

It was under such circumstances that Garibaldi pushed forward his men as fast as possible to Caserta and Santa Maria, within sight of Capua. He seems to have made a show of advancing in front, and to have sent off under cover of the movement strong parties to his right along the high ground on the left bank of the Volturno, and, crossing that river, his forces seem to have occupied Cajazzo, on the right bank, and some fifteen miles to the north-east of Capua.

This appears to be the object he aimed at, but it was not accomplished without loss. The first telegram, indeed, announced something like a defeat; but the truth seems to be that, though Garibaldi's troops gained their end, they lost a great many more men than the enemy. By one account the loss of the patriots is estimated at nearly two hundred men killed and wounded; according to another, it amounted to four hundred killed and wounded, with three hundred taken prisoners.

The official Turin newspaper denies the authenticity of the correspondence ascribed to Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi; but there can be no doubt that Count Cavour and the Dictator are at war.

The *Unita Italiana* publishes the text of a letter from Garibaldi to M. Brusco, dated Naples, the 15th instant:—

My dear Brusco,—You assure me that Cavour gives out that I agree with him, and that he is my friend.

I can assure you that, although I may be disposed to sacrifice all personal resentment on the altar of my country, I will never reconcile myself with men who have humiliated the national dignity and sold an Italian province.

GARIBALDI.

Garibaldi ordered this letter to be published in the official journal. A letter from Naples, dated the 17th inst., has the following on the subject:—

"The Minister of Police, hearing of it, waited upon the General, and entreated him not to print it. Garibaldi replied that he never concealed what he thought, and exacted its publication. The letter appeared. A Council of Ministers was held yesterday morning at half-past seven. A report was adopted to the effect that the letter in question was a general defiance to Count Cavour, to the Deputies, to the King, and to the Emperor Napoleon, and that the Ministers would not become accomplices in such a policy, and were, therefore, under the necessity of tendering their resignations. M. Romano was the bearer of the resolutions of the Cabinet to Garibaldi. He, moreover, explained the false position the Ministry was in, as it was impossible for it to govern when all sorts of decrees were issued without their being consulted. Garibaldi listened to reason, and requested them to remain in office, and made M. Romano himself Keeper of the Seals. In future, no decree will be issued from the Dictator's private Cabinet, but everything will pass through the hands of the President of the Council, and be submitted to the competent Ministers."

The following proclamation has been issued by Garibaldi to the inhabitants of Palermo:—

The people of Palermo, who showed no fear in the face of those who bombarded their city, have shown themselves recently equally regardless of fear in face of corrupt men, who want to lead them astray.

They have spoken to you of annexation, as if any one was more fervent than myself for the regeneration of Italy; but their object was to serve personal interests, and you replied like a people who felt its own dignity, and placed confidence in the sacred and unviolated programme which I proclaimed—"Italy and Victor Emmanuel."

At Rome, people of Palermo, we will proclaim the kingdom of Italy, and there only will be sanctified the great family bond between free men and those who are still slaves of the same country.

At Palermo annexation was demanded, that I might not pass the Straits; at Naples it is demanded, that I may not cross the Volturnus. But as long as there are chains to be broken in Italy I will follow my course or bury my bones there.

Palermo, Sept. 17, 1860.

GARIBALDI.

On the 17th Garibaldi paid an unexpected visit to Palermo. He arrived there on board the *Electric*, a Neapolitan steamer, and immediately proceeded to the palace, passing through the high street Toledo, where he was at once recognised by the crowd. The General, followed by the people, who assembled beneath the palace windows, appeared upon the balcony, and addressed them in the following words:—

People of Palermo, with whom I have shared fatigues, perils, and glory, I am once more among you. Your memory is dear to me, and, whatever part of the world I may be in, I will always think of you. Those who wished to urge you to a speedy annexation were putting you to the wrong path. If I had followed their advice I should not have crossed the Straits and restored seven millions of men to Italy. They would have prostrated us at the feet of diplomacy, which would have bound us hand and foot. There would have been brothers beyond the Volturnus with chains on their ankles. People of Palermo, I thank you in the name of Italy for your resistance. I love Italy and Victor Emmanuel: no one is a greater friend than myself of Victor Emmanuel, the representative of Italy. You despised their counsels, and I thank you for it, you invincible people of the "barriades."

The General afterwards held a review, and embarked again at dusk. Despatches from Turin confirm the news that a corps of Piedmontese troops, 5000 strong, are about to embark at Leghorn for Sicily, where the annexation will be immediately pronounced. Thus the question will soon be brought to a head.

The Neapolitan Ministry has tendered its resignation. It is said that Signor Conforti has been intrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet.

The news that Saffi, the Roman Triumvir, has been made pro-Dictator for Sicily by Garibaldi, and that Mazzini had arrived in Naples, tends to show that the Republican party have gained a dangerous ascendancy over Garibaldi's mind. This causes deep disappointment and regret in many minds. Meanwhile, several accounts concur in describing the Neapolitans as disheartened and reactionary, the roads swarming with banditti, the proclamations of Garibaldi as causing much apprehension.

According to present appearances, the leaders of Italy are quarrelling among themselves, and the revolution threatens to flow no longer between the banks of law and order. The leaders among the Hungarian emigrants are extremely dejected at Garibaldi's want of political acumen. Kossuth has written a very long letter to him in order to show him how his hostility to the present Sardinian Cabinet may overthrow all the hopes of the Liberals and tend to the sole profit of Austria.

According to advices received from Gaeta, the official journal of that place had published decrees constituting a Ministry under the presidency of Signor Ulloa, and ordering a state of siege to be proclaimed in all provinces where the revolutionary struggle exists. Another decree cashiered all the officers of the marine as guilty of high treason, with the exception only of those belonging to the *Parthenope*, who had come to Gaeta. The same journal had also published proclamations adjuring the garrisons of Capua and the citadel of Messina to remain firm against the order of things established by Garibaldi. A decree has been issued by the King exiling three bishops.

MR EDWIN JAMES'S OBSERVATIONS.

The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. Edwin James:—

Naples, September 11.

Borne on the influences of opinion and the enthusiasm of the people, which, like a mighty avalanche, has swept all before it, Garibaldi is in possession of Naples, and issues his decrees from the Palazzo Anagni. But his difficulties have begun. Ad acknowledge his prowess as a guerrilla chief, his personal courage, the power he has pre-eminently of inspiring confidence among his troops, equalling that of the first Napoleon, whose presence in the field was said to be worth 20,000 men; but we wait anxiously to see the qualities of the statesman developed, and with some impatience inquire what are to be the results of his unprecedented successes. The proclamation issued by Garibaldi, that "he will annex Naples to the kingdom of Piedmont on the Quirinal at Rome," has caused the deepest disappointment, and is

considered by all as a great mistake. In the meantime what is to be done to preserve tranquillity, and even safety, in Naples? The King is at Gaeta, has nominated his provisional Government, has his agents actively employed in reactionary movements in the country and in the city. A large number of the troops left Naples on Sunday evening last. 7000 or 8000 marched to Gaeta and vowed fidelity and allegiance to the King. They left the Castle of St. Elmo, marched through the most crowded part of Naples without the smallest expression of hostility from the populace who had been so loud in the shouts of "Viva Garibaldi!" and, with a sullen, determined aspect, which could not fail to strike a close observer, left by the railway for Capua. In the meantime, also, the agents of the Mazzini party are not idle, and the great chief, "of a noble, generous nature," is surrounded and said to be influenced by those who do not hesitate to express their wish for the proclamation of a Republic. Then arises the question, "What will the Emperor of the French say to the defiant tone that Garibaldi will make Italy one, and so proclaim it from the Quirinal at Rome?" Is the threat of spreading revolution in Venetia a declaration of war against Austria? These are questions which force themselves upon the attention of thinking men who look beyond the moment of triumph, and who are anxious for the future of Italy. In the provinces through which Garibaldi has passed reaction is threatened. At St. Antonio, about nine miles distant from Naples, yesterday, tumults occurred. Some priests and a portion of the National Guard declared in favour of the King. At Borino, close to the frontier, Captain Dowling, who had been sent to quell some outbreaks, has just returned and tells me that he was fired upon by Neapolitan troops, and that the National Guard declined to act against them. At Caserta and round Capua Garibaldi is massing a large number of troops, and fighting is hourly expected. The roads in the vicinity of Naples are thronged with banditti, and no person leaves the town unless "armed to the teeth." It is useless to disguise from you the fact that deep anxiety prevails here for the tranquillity of the city. A large number of the lazzaroni left Naples last night—rumour says to join the King.

THE PAPAL STATES.

Ancona is, by this time, in the hands of the Sardinians probably. A telegram of Wednesday says:—"The brigade of Bologna and the battalions of the 23rd and 25th Regiments of Bersaglieri have taken by assault two of the forts of Ancona—namely, forts Pelago and Pulito. An attack on Fort Gardetto is imminent. General Brignone has made four more officers and seventy-eight soldiers of the Papal army prisoners." Another telegram, dated the evening of the same day, announces that "After a short combat the troops of the 4th Corps-d'Armée occupied the suburb of the Porta Pia of Ancona. The enemy, with four pieces of cannon, is defending the gates of the town of Ancona." The fleet participated in the attack.

General Lamoricière was at Ancona. After the battle of the 18th he succeeded in reaching the city, with a few horsemen, by passing through the defiles of Monte Canaro.

The Sardinian troops, or at least the free corps, by whom they are accompanied, have not stopped at Viterbo, but have moved further on the road to Civita Vecchia, as well as to Rome itself. In the direction of Civita Vecchia, Toscana has been occupied, which is situated between Viterbo and the sea, and from there the Chasseurs of the Tiber were advancing, when the report left, on Corneto, a town on the mouth of the River Marta, and distant not more than twelve miles from Civita Vecchia. The little French garrison—an outpost of the force at Civita Vecchia—which occupied this place, seems to have left it on the news of the approach of the Sardinians, but we are at the same time informed that reinforcements were dispatched from Civita Vecchia, with orders to defend the place. It remains to be seen how far these somewhat contradictory reports will be made to coincide with later explanations, or where the mistake is to be sought for. On the other (eastern) side of the Tiber the free corps seem since to have likewise advanced; but the nearest approach to Rome has been effected by a flying column, which has occupied Civita Castellana, on the right or western bank of the river, at a distance from Rome of not more than thirty-four miles. The fort of Santo Leo, on the northern confines of the March of Ancona, near Rimini, has surrendered, after some hard fighting.

The Sardinian Government has decided that the French soldiers of the Papal army who have been made prisoners shall be immediately restored to their families. Both Perugia and Spoleto have been cleared of the war prisoners, Swiss and Irish, the whole of them being sent off by Leghorn round to Genoa. Sir James Hudson has apparently no instructions to take cognisance of any British subjects taken in arms against Italy. As to Antony Schmidt, he has been contemptuously discharged from custody on his professed pledge never to be found fighting again on Italian soil.

The Pope has sent to inquire the intentions of the Emperor Napoleon in reference to the Roman States; and something is said about the ultimatum of his Holiness addressed to the Emperor.

The following is a reply made by the Pope to General de Noué, when the latter lately presented to his Holiness the officers of the 62nd Regiment:—

I am pleased to see in you the natives of that nation which glories in the title of Eldest Daughter of the Church, and it is to prove yourselves worthy of this title that you have come to Rome, seconding the ideas of your Emperor to support and defend the rights of the Church. And here, mark well, my dear sons, that the Church stands in need of no man's help in support of her spiritual sovereignty; for, being therein directly protected and enlightened by God, far from requiring the aid of the Powers of the earth, it is she who upholds nations and empires. But since it has pleased God, in the present dispensation of his Providence, that, for the free exercise of her spiritual sovereignty, she should also possess temporal power, it is this latter power, my very dear sons, that you are called to defend in its integrity. Great and glorious mission! As for myself, if I am persecuted, that is not a reason why I should be abandoned. God, who holds in his hands the rights of Sovereigns and of nations, protects me, and his defence, I am certain, will never fail. You will defend me, you who for this purpose have come to this centre, to this capital of the Catholic world. With this intention (*con questo intendimento*), my dear sons, I raise my hands to Heaven to bless you, and also your families.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF CASTELFIDARDO.

OSIMO, Sept. 18.

"This morning, at ten o'clock, General Lamoricière attacked my extreme positions on the counter-fort, which extends from Castelfidardo, by Crocetta, to the sea. All the prisoners affirm that he had with him 11,000 men and fourteen pieces of artillery, having reinforced the troops at Foligno with all that he had at Terni, Osimo, and elsewhere. He supported his attack by a sortie of 4000 men from the garrison of Ancona. These troops attacked us in a really furious manner. The combat was short, but violent and bloody. We had to storm several positions successively, and after a simulated surrender, the defenders of these positions assassinated our soldiers with poniards. Several of the wounded stabbed our men as they were coming up to succour them. The results of the day are as follows. We have prevented the junction of Lamoricière's corps with the garrison; we have taken 600 prisoners, among whom are thirty officers, some of them of high rank; we have also taken six pieces of artillery, and among them those given by Charles Albert to Pope Pius IX. In 1848, a great many ammunition and baggage wagons, one flag, an infinity of arms, and many knapsacks left behind by the routed men. All the enemies wounded, including General de Pimodan, who led the attacking column, are in my power, as also a considerable number of dead. The column which sallied forth from Ancona was compelled to retreat, but I have good hopes that I shall capture a great part of it this night. Prisoners and deserters are coming in every moment in great numbers. The fleet has arrived, and is opening fire upon Ancona."

CIALDINI.

"The General Commanding the 4th Corps-d'Armée."

EARTHQUAKE AT SEA.—The schooner *Progress*, Captain Warre, from Rio Grande, arrived at Plymouth on the 20th inst., and reports that on the 5th of August, at half-past one, in lat. 1-11 north, long. 28-40 west, St. Paul's Rocks (supposed to be volcanic) being forty-three miles west, the effects of an earthquake were experienced. It appeared as if the vessel was launching or grating over a bank of stones. The plates on the cabin table shook, and all hands ran aft, panic-struck, declaring that the ship was on the rocks, which was impossible, for there was a heavy swell running, which would have soon made a complete wreck of her. On looking over the side the master observed that the water was in no way discoloured. The movement continued about three minutes. Wind south-south-east, ship's head bearing due north.

THE SPANISH SUCCESSION.

ANOTHER long document has been added to the literature on this subject already extant. It is an address to the Spanish people by Don Juan de Bourbon, and runs as follows:—

Spaniards,—On addressing myself to the Cortes in the month of June last, making use of the right of petition, and demonstrating clearly and plainly the grounds upon which I considered my rights to be based, I did not obtain a hearing.

The present Assembly, the result of an election with which every one is acquainted, had to be submissive to the dictates of the Ministers. The Senate, from its composition, more immediately subjected to the will of the person who at present occupies the Throne, naturally followed the same course. Thus, avoiding all discussion, the circulation of my writings was also prevented, by which means clearly evincing the weakness of a Throne which dreads discussion, and with special care prevents the circulation of the manifestoes of a Pretender.

In the position I find myself placed at present, no other alternative remains for me than to appeal to the Spanish people, being desirous that they may know my sentiments, and that they may form an exact opinion regarding my intentions.

I will not insist on the question of right, because it is painful to speak of a beloved brother, perceiving him to be subjected to a party which strives to disavow the progressive spirit of the age. Nor will I expatiate upon his last act, based, it is said, upon the dictation of clever counsellors, who unfortunately consulted more their own interests than the honour of my brother. The question of my rights is to me inseparable from the sanction of the people to whom I desire to appeal.

I deplore the terrible struggle which during many years, and even since the termination of the civil war, the men of liberal ideas have had to encounter in order to effect the consolidation of a constitutional system that had in reality no other origin than that derived from the Crown, which has not accepted freely and loyally representative institutions. Hence the sad spectacle of those Administrations which succeeded one another in Spain at such short intervals, not chosen after ascertaining the public opinion, but named in order to secure the election of parties of a determined character, and thus to create a majority which would tamely follow them; hence the general disgust and, as a natural consequence, the slavery of the press, and the little respect to personal liberty, being the last result of an uninterrupted series of tumults and pronouncements, sometimes suffocated after precious blood had been spilled, and occasionally triumphant after gathering but little fruit, to return again to the reactionary system.

In these vain and miserable contentions the Spanish people lavish their strength, for it is not a tranquil and pacific struggle of ideas, but a continual warfare in order to destroy every obstacle continually created by the same hand, which ought only to act as judge in the field, leaving the palisade open, and procuring by all possible means that the will of the people be known and manifested. This system is followed at present by all truly constitutional Monarchs, and where it is carried out no mutinies occur, no risings take place, no shedding of blood exists. On the contrary, the Monarch and the people are bound together in close union.

It is natural for him who thus recognises the advantages of an entirely liberal system to desire for his country a sacred respect of individual liberty—the broadest liberty of the press, which is the strongest corrective of every kind of abuse; true equality before the law, and equal privileges to all parties; entire freedom in elections, the only method of rendering the representative system a reality; and, in the economical branch, the total abolition of such duties as are most grievous to the public, such as those on articles of consumption and the gate duty; the abolition of the monopoly on tobacco and salt, by which so many industrial pursuits are protected; the most ample system of amortisation, not excepting the property which is called the Royal patrimony, because I consider that the provision accorded by the public is sufficient for a King, because the prestige and the power of a Monarch ought not to be based upon the ostentation in which he lives, but rather upon the affection and the respect of his subjects.

And if all this which I desired for my country be not sufficient to satisfy the wishes of the people, it would not be I who will put a veto on the national sovereignty, from which I expect everything.

For this reason I have not hesitated a moment to make known to you my wishes, entering into details and reflections; but at a period when universal suffrage decides the fate of Monarchs he who aspires to be one—he who well knows the evils which oppress the Spanish people—he who ardently desires to contribute to their happiness ought to proceed with noble frankness, and to make manifest in the face of the nation his sentiments and his profound convictions.

I perfectly comprehend that my frankly liberal tendencies have occasioned surprise to many, and profound disgust to some of my father's servants, who never desire to see me separate myself from his principles, and create doubt, at least, in those who, taking into consideration the name which I bear, believe it difficult that I could openly break from the traditions of my family. I respect the memory of my father, who was entirely united to the ideas of his time, and which he upheld honourably and with perfect faith, derived from profound conviction, until he breathed his last; but it is unjust in any grade of society to make a son responsible for the errors of his father; it would be a greater injustice to make me participate in such responsibility in treating of political opinions which hitherto I have had no occasion to manifest; and until experience, the reading of history, and the practical example of that which I observe every moment in this classical country of liberty, produced the conviction in me that it is madness to oppose the progressive spirit of the age, and that the Divine right has no significance without the assent and love of the people.

It would be unjust to deny the faculty I possess to appreciate at its true value the spirit of the age in which we live, when from my position of an emigrant since my infancy I have had frequent opportunities of coming into close contact with the sad consequences of absolutism and deceit.

In the year 1848 I witnessed the expulsion, in consequence of the hurricane of revolutionary impulses, of Monarchs who adhered to antiquated ideas, and who turned a deaf ear to every idea which might oblige them to accommodate themselves to the just aspirations of their subjects; I have seen them afterwards return to their thrones, protected by foreign bayonets and shedding torrents of blood; but in 1848 I witnessed also the rising of a nation proclaiming a Republic, and sending its most ardent defenders to carry an armed propaganda to a neighbouring country, at the head of which they found a beloved and respected King. In Belgium the Propagandists were repulsed, and Leopold thereby received a solemn proof of the affection of his subjects.

I have since seen the downfall, one by one, of thrones in Italy which had been upheld and supported by antiquated ideas, the last of which, that of Naples, the King of which would not evade his own ruin when so many opportunities were afforded him to do so, when so many useful and disinterested counsels were given him. On the other hand, I have seen a kingdom—a small one yesterday, but great to-day—governed by a truly constitutional King, whose high attributes I know, having been his companion in arms, and served under his orders in the distinguished brigade of Savoy—a King who is not only the idol of Piedmont, but of the entire population of Italy, who recognise in him the champion of its liberty and its independence.

Finally, I see in this great and hospitable country a virtuous Queen, a model of a mother of a family, who commits no offence against established institutions, nor conspires against her Ministers, divesting herself of every influence which does not pertain to her legitimate and responsible advisers, who are called to this position by the national will—a Queen who finds her strongest support in this liberal system, which is so much dreaded by the adherents of antiquated ideas.

It is natural that he who has received so many lessons in the school of misfortune, he who has been a close observer of so many and such grave events, he who has been able to compare the results of the two conflicting systems for the dominion of the world, should have formed a firm conviction, and that he aspires to realise in the country of his birth those principles which constitute the prosperity and grandeur of other more fortunate nations.

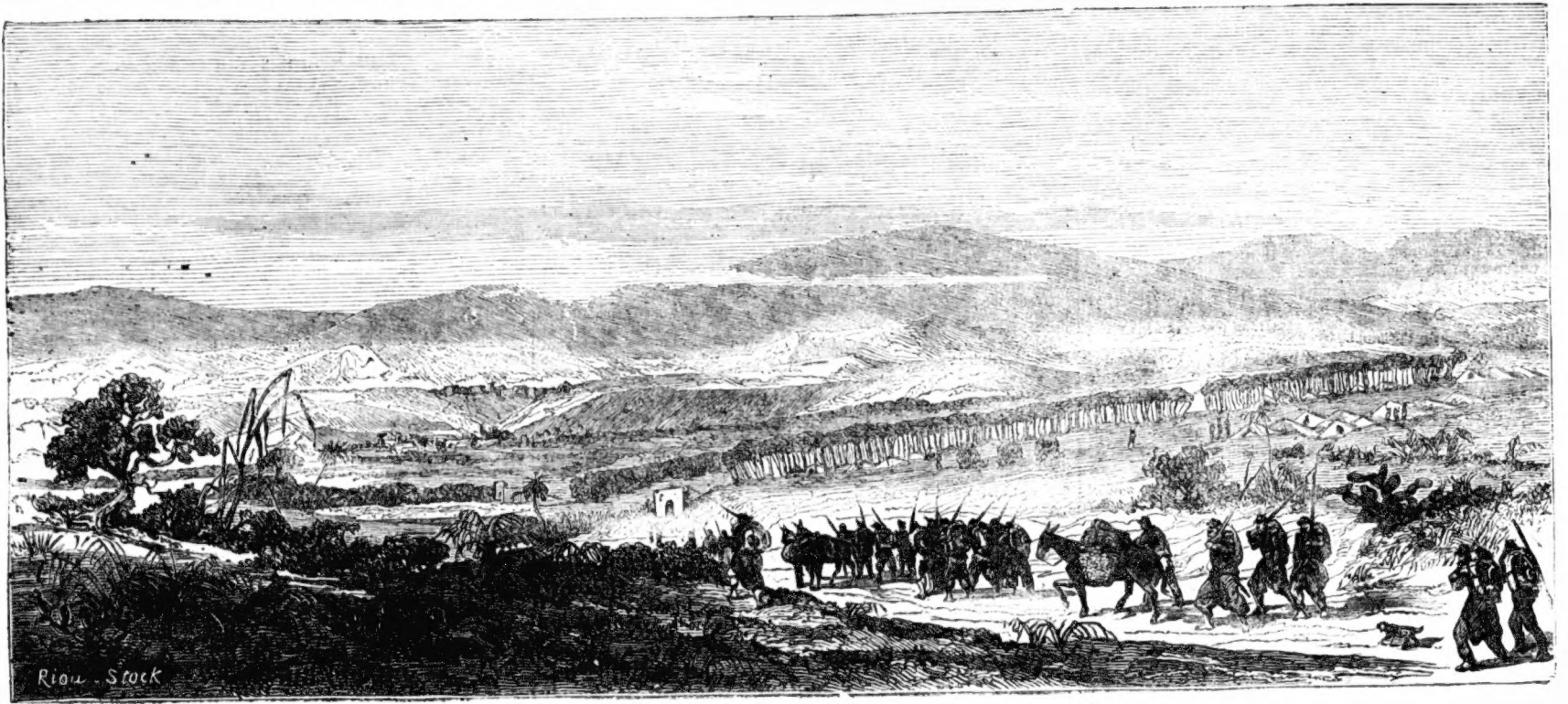
London, September 20.

JUAN DE BOURBON.

CHOLERA of a somewhat malignant character has appeared among the troops at Gibraltar.

A LETTER-WRITER in the *Opinion Nationale* relates an incident illustrative of the peaceful disposition of Britons which had not previously transpired. "At the last review of volunteers passed by the gracious Queen Victoria, a good number of them bore on the end of their muskets French flags, on which was inscribed 'Vive la France! Peace depends on France!'"

ALLIGATOR'S EGGS.—A gentleman named Campbell and his family lived in a remote native district of Bengal. One morning a fisherman appeared at the bungalow with eggs to sell. They were round, white eggs, the size of a tennis-ball, and the fisherman declared them to be turtle's eggs. They were purchased, and, being quite a novel production, the family were desirous of tasting their newly-purchased delicacies, and the servant was directed to boil half a dozen of them for breakfast. They were, in part, eaten by the family, when a fearful nausea pervaded the whole of them. The eggs were in consequence at once discarded as inedible. Mr. Campbell, however, from motives of curiosity, procured a capacious earthen gurnah (shallow dish), in which he deposited the ova, spreading a quantity of clean, dry sand over the same. The vessel in question was afterwards placed on the flat roofing of the house, exposed to solar heat. In the course of three weeks after this event he ascended the ladder and took a survey of his incubatory stock, when, to his surprise, and no less disgust, he beheld a swarm of large, loathsome lizards crawling about the stuccoed roof. The fact at once occurred to him that the eggs he had eaten were those of an alligator.



FRENCH TROOPS IN THE ENVIRONS OF BEYROUT.—(FROM A SKETCH BY M. LOCKROY.)

FRENCH TROOPS AT BEYROUT.

THE French troops have, since their arrival at Beyrout, been encamped outside the town, opposite the Lebanon chain of mountains. The road leading to the camp has been made by the French, and when completed will lead to Damascus. The Maronites and the French have become wonderful friends; the camp is constantly crowded with the former, who never seem to tire in their attentions to the troops, who are said to be growing tired of a quiet camp life, which they never contemplated on their embarkation. Previous to the departure of Fuad Pacha from Damascus, on his journey to Beyrout, four of the superior officers of the Turkish army were condemned to death by the council of war for the part they took in the late massacres, and were shot on the Meidan in the presence of a large assembly, consisting both of citizens and detachments from the several garrisons. The criminals were Ahmed Agha, who was the Governor of Damascus, and had been degraded at Constantinople from his rank of Pacha; the principal of police of the Christian quarter; and the two commanders of the Turkish garrisons at Hasbeya and Rasheya. Great fear was entertained lest the execution of a Pacha should occasion a popular tumult. Yet the tragedy closed without any perceptible difference in the streets of the city. As soon as this was accomplished Fuad Pacha made his way to Beyrout, for the purpose of meeting the commissioners and making arrangements with the French General in order to prevent any ill consequences from the impatience and excitement of the French troops.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS AT CHAMBERY.

ON reaching Chambéry the Emperor was met by the Mayor and municipal authorities, who tendered him the keys of the city and presented him with an address remarkable for the expressions of loyalty which it contained. The Emperor, after making a very touching reply to his new subjects, in which he promised that much should be done to improve the newly-acquired territory, proceeded, accompanied by the Empress, to the cathedral, stopping on the way to inspect the monument erected to General de Boigae, a native of Chambéry, who served in the army of Scindia, and returned with an immense fortune, which he devoted to the improvement of the town and the condition of the poor. The monument consists of a fountain ornamented with elephants, and is a very remarkable production. On leaving the cathedral their Majesties drove through the principal streets of the town, and on reaching the old castle, which had been prepared for their reception, took their seats in a gallery which had been erected in front of it, and then, surrounded by the authorities and their suite, received the homage of the deputies who came from various parts of Savoy. This ceremony—represented in the Illustration—was one of great excitement. The town was crowded with the peasantry of all the country round, and everything presented the appearance of a national fête; the weather, too, was charming, and the Emperor and Empress were never cheered more heartily. When this ceremony was over their Majesties devoted the remainder of the day to visiting the barracks, hospitals, and various

charitable institutions. In the evening they attended a grand ball offered them by the Mayor. The Emperor danced with Baroness d'Alexandry, and the Empress with the President of the Council General, the Marquis de Costa de Beauregard. The festivities continued until a late hour, and both the Emperor and Empress seemed to enter into the spirit of the occasion, while they charmed the guests by their affability. Chambéry is a small town, and, with the exception of the barracks, has no buildings of any importance. The cathedral is not extensive, and has been injured by modern decoration. On the whole there is nothing in Chambéry to interest the traveller. There is, however, a library of some 16,000 volumes, an incipient museum, and a few pictures. There is also a theatre and several convents; but previous to the French Revolution it is said that these religious houses numbered more than twenty.

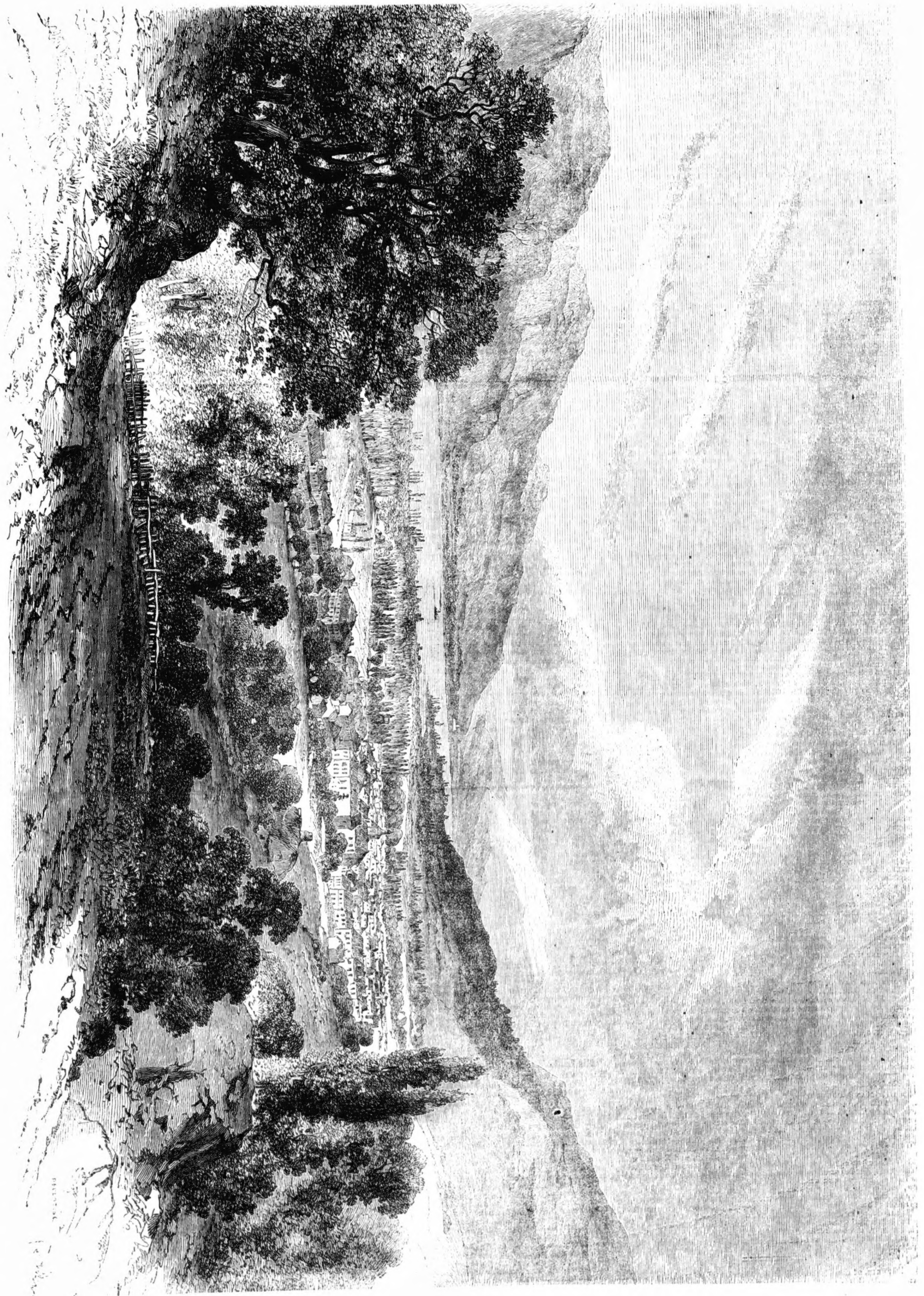
AIX.

AIX, or Aix-les-Bains, as it is more familiarly known, perhaps, to many of our readers, is a small town in Savoy, about eight miles from Chambéry, near Lake Bourget, situated in a very charming and fertile valley, remarkable for its poplars. Aix has, from the time of the Romans, been celebrated for its mineral springs, and for the beauty of the country around, which attracts every year many thousands of visitors from almost every part of Europe and America. The town, which has very little to recommend it, does not contain more than 3000



THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH AT CHAMBERY.—(FROM A SKETCH BY M. MOLLIN.)

VIEW OF AIX, SAVOY.—(FROM A SKETCH BY M. DEMOY.)



inhabitants, who have done little to improve the accommodation required by their numerous visitors. The place is dull, and no effort is made by the authorities to provide amusement. Recently, when the Emperor was at Chambéry, he sent for the Prefect to confer with him on the improvements he proposed in connection with the bathing establishment at Aix. Lately it has been the subject of serious examination by a commission over which the Prefect presided, and the investigation has caused several very important improvements to be made in the plans which, in their improved form, have been laid before the Emperor and approved. The baths are to be declared a thermal establishment of the State. A sum of 700,000*fr.* will be allotted in the budgets of 1860, 1861, and 1862, to complete the works already commenced, and to rebuild the Hospital of Queen Hortense, where baths for the poor will be constructed.

The Emperor on his way to Annecy stayed some three or four hours at Aix to receive the authorities and visit the thermal establishment; and, if he should determine to carry out the projected improvements, the place will certainly become even still more frequented than it has hitherto been. This season it has received crowds of Parisians: there have also been a large number of English, but the want of accommodation drove away many who had come with the intention of residing there for weeks. The town contains several Roman remains, among which may be mentioned a triumphal arch, said to have been erected by Pompeius Campanus, a portion of a Temple of Diana, and a vapour-bath, lined with bricks and marble, with a hypocaust and pipes for water in a tolerably perfect state. The mineral springs are warm and sulphurous, and have a temperature varying from 100 deg. to 117 deg. The Alum Spring, which, by the way, is said to contain not a particle of alum, issues from beneath an antique arch, and is largely used for douching horses. The Sulphur Spring gives an abundant supply: it is drunk at the source, and is recommended to those who suffer from weak digestion; but the springs are mostly employed for baths, especially for douche-baths.

SCOTLAND.

SENTENCE ON DR. GOURLEY.—Dr. Gourley, an Edinburgh physician, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for that he, being a trustee, unlawfully did convert to his own use certain sums of money—to wit, the sums of £303 8s. 9d., £800, and £1400 10s. 4d., with intent to defraud. After the Judge had delivered the sentence the prisoner said, "A most unjust sentence, my Lord and jury." He then bowed and left the dock.

THE PROVINCES.

DREADFUL PIT ACCIDENT.—Four persons were killed on Friday week in a colliery at Newbold. They were being drawn out of the pit in a cage; the banksman omitted to let down the machine which covers the pit mouth, and a jerk was occasioned which broke the chain, the cage falling to the bottom of the pit. Three of its occupants were killed instantaneously, and the fourth died shortly afterwards.

NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—A fancy dress ball, attended by about 400 ladies and gentlemen, brought this festival to a close between three and four o'clock on Saturday morning. Weippert's band attended, and the evening passed off very agreeably. The financial result of the festival is extremely satisfactory. A return, compiled from reliable sources, shows the total attendance to have been 7542, and the receipts £4456 12s. To this must be added about £300 for ball tickets and upwards of £100 derived from the sale of "books of the words," so that the total receipts may be estimated at about £4800. The expenditure at the last festival was £3997; but the engagement of Tiddens, Giuglini, and Sims Reeves on the present occasion will probably cause that total to be exceeded now. A fair profit is, however, anticipated.

A MILLIONAIRE.—The personality of the late Mr. Thomas Cotterill, of Birmingham, has been sworn upon £1,100,000. This immense mass of acquired wealth he has bequeathed among the different members of his family, with the exception of some legacies and annuities to his executors and trustees, personal friends, and others, and of charitable bequests to the amount of £5000 which he has left to various institutions in Birmingham, and a sum of £2000 to the Chancellor of the Exchequer towards the extinction of the National Debt. The deceased was eighty-one years old.

ELOPEMENT OF AN ITINERANT PREACHER.—The neighbourhood of Heywood's Heath, Sussex, has lately been much troubled through the scandalous behaviour of an itinerant preacher named Wood, who from humble beginnings had so ingratiated himself into the good opinions of the inhabitants as to be much petted by them, and presented with a little chapel, comfortable means, and many handsome presents. A few days ago it was discovered that he was missing, that the wife of a poor man in the district was also *non est*, and that she had taken with her the whole of her husband's wearing apparel, as well as her own, with £26 in cash. Her paramour, whose wife was staying with a friend in Brighton, took away with him not only her own clothes but two new hats and three or four pairs of gloves he had procured the evening before from the shop of a tradesman in the neighbourhood. Wood's wife, it is said, has received a letter from him exhorting her to bring up the children in the fear of God, and stating that when she received it he should be crossing the water.

PERILOUS ESCAPE.—As the schooner-rigged yacht *the Wild Duck*, of sixteen tons, the property of Mr. Thomas Rodick, of Ash Meadow, Arnscliffe, was returning from a cruise to Morecambe, a few days since, she struck upon a sandbank, eight or nine miles from the shore, about halfway between Humberhead and the former place. There was a tremendous tide running at the time, which bumped the vessel so heavily upon the bank that she sprung a leak, and immediately began to fill. Every effort was made, both by baling and at the pump, from eight o'clock a.m.—the time she first struck—until half-past nine, to save the yacht, without success. At half-past nine she floated off into deep water, and became completely water-logged, rapidly settling down. At this critical period the only chance of escape for those in the perishing vessel (the owner, Mr. Thomas Rodick, his son Henry, Miss Rodick, Miss Jackson, the captain of the yacht, John Winney, and Frank Cropfield—in all six persons) was to take to a small boat towed at the stern, although it seemed almost a perfectly hopeless case that so frail a barque (only seven feet keel) could live for a moment in the terrible sea that was raging. After encountering considerable difficulty, the whole of the party got safely off the yacht, which sank almost immediately after they drifted from her side. Amidst darkness only illuminated by the phosphorescence of the surge, which threatened every moment to engulf them, they found, to their inexpressible dismay, that the tholepins of the small boat had been washed overboard, but, fortunately, one of the party found a stick, with which the want was supplied. For three hours this fragile boat, almost gunwale under, was buffeted about, the water repeatedly breaking over her, completely drenching the wretched voyagers, and keeping them continually baling to prevent her swamping. At last, however, the unhappy party succeeded in reaching Grange, where they landed in safety.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION.—The accounts relating to the trade and navigation of the United Kingdom for the month and eight months ending August 31, 1860, were issued by the Board of Trade yesterday. They are satisfactory, inasmuch as the exports for the month exceed by upwards of a million and a half those of August last year, and by nearly two millions and a half those of the corresponding month of 1858. The figures are—August, 1858, £11,134,763; 1859, £12,117,375; 1860, £13,535,205. For the eight months of each year the exports were £75,596,564, £86,405,885, and £88,077,892. With respect to the imports, there is a slight decrease on the month compared with last year, and a very large increase on the seven months. The figures are—July, 1859, £15,551,616; 1860, £15,200,442. In the seven months of each year there imports were respectively £76,367,153 and £80,569,048.

AN OLD MAN MURDERED.—An old man named Yarwood, residing at Appleton Thorn, Cheshire, was cruelly murdered on Friday week, and two men, named Kendall and Layland, and two women, named Layland and Green, are charged with the crime. A hawker named Brogan deposed that he saw the old man coming out of the Market shed and the prisoners going in. Kendall knocked against the old man. The old man said, "What are you doing?" Kendall said if the old man did not go he would make him go. There was an old woman with the man, and Kendall made a blow at her because she called them blackguards. Yarwood, the old man, got between Kendall and the woman. Kendall then seized the old man by the hair of the head and struck him. The woman continued abusing the men, both of whom afterwards made a savage attack upon Yarwood, whom they knocked down and kicked about the head and ribs. This took place in the midst of between twenty and thirty spectators, but no one interfered. He lay moaning in the street for a quarter of an hour, and when at length he was taken into an adjoining house it was found that he had been robbed of his money, and had received a frightful wound on the back of his head. He was taken home and medical assistance sent for, but died whilst under treatment.

MR. GORRIE, of the Clerkenwell Police Court, will succeed the late Mr. Jardine at the Bow-street Police Court. Mr. Corrie's successor has not been named.

SOCIAL SCIENCE MEETING AT GLASGOW.

The Association for the Promotion of Social Science has once more met together, and, under the presidency of Lord Brougham, their inaugural meeting was held on Monday in the City Hall of Glasgow. Lord Brougham delivered the inaugural address in the City Hall, which was crowded. His Lordship's speech, which was very long, touched upon a great variety of subjects; we can only notice the most interesting of them. In descending on the progress of social science, his Lordship alluded to the state of parties in the last century:—

That men of rare endowment flourished in those times—indeed, of the highest qualities ever displayed in public life—is undeniable; and that their talents fitted them for government in an extraordinary degree is as certain as that by their eloquence they were masters of debate. Besides Walpole, there were Curdard and Pulteney, of first-rate distinction as orators—nay, Bolingbroke, according to all tradition, the very first of modern times. But their lives were in Council devoted to the intrigues of party, in the Senate to party eloquence, in office to preserving all things as they had found them; and when Lord Chatham, somewhat later, was at the head of affairs, either in opposition or in the minority, not only were his whole attacks upon his adversaries confined to purely party grounds, but his own policy shows him so little in advance of his age, that, as regarded France, it was grounded upon the narrow, antiquated notion of national enmity; and, as regarded America, upon the equally narrow and antiquated notion of national sovereignty. To work out those great principles—to attack all invasion of the one either in alliances or in war, and of the other in Government—was the object of his public life. Yet so powerful is habit, such the force of routine, that he seemed wholly unable to comprehend that it is our first duty, by all means, to cultivate peace with our nearest neighbour, as the first of blessings to both nations, each being able to do the other the most good in amity, the most harm in hostility; but he could only see glory, or even safety, in the precarious superiority grasped by a successful war. In like manner, as often as the idea of American independence crossed his mind, he instantly and utterly rejected it as the destruction of our national existence, instead of wisely perceiving that to become the fast friends of the colonies which we had first planned and long cherished under our protection would benefit both ourselves and them the more by suffering them in their full growth to be as independent as we had always been. Was Lord Chatham singular in these feelings? Not at all; but he was not at all wiser than others. The American War had raged for years before the word "separation" crossed the lips of any man in either house of Parliament—the mismanagement of the war and ill-treatment of those whose avowed object was to prevent the necessity of separation. But out of this war and this revolution arose fundamental differences of opinion upon the great questions of allegiance, of popular rights, and, generally, of civil liberty—opinions carried still further by the greater revolution (not unconnected with that event) which convulsed Europe a few years later; and parties became marshalled according to principles thus entertained by many, and professed by more; and the end of the century was distinguished, as had been the greater part of the century before, not by the absence of all party and personal combination, but by important principles on matters of Church and State becoming the ground of attachment or opposition to persons, or of the ties that held parties together.

After touching on the necessity of public education, with a greater number of teachers than are now employed, to secure discipline, his Lordship pointed out how wide a field was open to social science in improving the dwellings of the poor, and instructing them in kitchen economy. Lord Brougham then passed on to the consideration of our parliamentary constitution:—

At our last Congress the contrast was held out in strong language, but not stronger than the case demanded, between our parliamentary constitution and the mockery of popular government presented by the existing system among our nearest neighbours. The entire freedom of discussion on all public measures which we enjoy was set in opposition to the utter absence of anything deserving the name under the form of government which they have chosen as adapted to their character and suited to their circumstances. Nor is it intended now to qualify in the least degree the panegyrics then pronounced as resulting from the comparison. To the astonishment of all mankind, it has lately been found decent at Paris to extol the French legislative proceedings as conducted with a perfect regard to free discussion, and as securing all the liberty which the people can wish to possess. We have no vocation here to dispute this eulogy, or to question the grounds on it, how startling soever it may have proved. But neither are we required to partake of the self-satisfaction, the happy complacency, which these praises testify to exist, if not among those to whom they are addressed, certainly in those from whom they proceed. On the contrary, we have much to complain of in our own system, at least in the matter of acting under it, and the ground of complaint is so undeniable that a remedy may be reasonably expected by some change; while our neighbours, happy in so perfect a system, and exulting in it, cannot wish for any improvement.

The greatest obstruction to the conduct of business in the two houses of Parliament, particularly in the Commons, arises from the reluctance to fetter discussion either by rules binding upon the members, or by restraining the speakers in their addresses. Beside the question before the House, and on the merits of which a speech must always be regular, there are many questions in debating on which great latitude is taken, so as to introduce topics quite foreign to the subject-matter itself. Thus, upon a motion for adjournment, although the only matter in question is whether there shall be an adjournment or not, it is the inveterate habit to introduce any subject on which any speaker desires to be heard, however foreign to the question of adjournment. Now, the motion to adjourn either the House or the debate may be made at any time, and may be repeated any number of times. Then, as the rule is absolute, that, except in Committee, no member shall speak more than once in any debate, he may evade this rule by moving an adjournment, and could only be prevented by the general uproar which it would probably occasion from speaking again upon the question under colour of supporting the motion to adjourn. Yet this is really the only abuse of the motion to adjourn which has hardly ever been committed. Upon this motion often-repeated speeches are made and division is had, sometimes for the avowed purpose of defeating a measure supported by a vast majority, sometimes in order to delay its progress. It is to be observed that all obstructions of this kind, indeed of every kind, arise from the rights of a minority, however inconsiderable. If but a few persons league themselves together, they may occasion as great a delay as if they composed a numerous and powerful body. The mere prolixity of speech is far from being the only cause of obstruction. The number of speakers is a very great cause. There are many members so insignificant that beyond a few of their own connections they are wholly unknown except to their constituents. But they desire to speak—first, because they would court these constituents, or impress them with a notion of their importance; next, because they consider that they gain general reputation by their speeches. It is, therefore, undeniable that the two causes of this excessive speaking—the speaking of members whose talents, information, or personal importance gives them no claim to be heard—are their return to Parliament by bodies of electors, and the report of their speeches in the daily papers. Thus the combination of small parties, the determination to resist whatever proceeds from certain quarters, the Government especially, in whose hands soever it is placed, the desire to make their support of consequence, which, insignificant in itself, may be of moment when the great parties are equally balanced, and the countless numbers of endless speeches without any merit, by persons of no mark, have of late times made the House of Commons a byword of a place of talk and not of work, the caricature of a popular assembly.

Where policy is busied all night long
Is setting right what faction has set wrong;
Where shafts of oratory thrash the floor
That yields them chaff and dust, and nothing more.

His Lordship proceeded to say:—

There were no question of social improvement, no desire of amendment of the law—if the name of social science were no more heard, and the thing occupied men's minds no more—there is a paramount interest to be consulted, a great catastrophe to be ward off. The cause of constitutional regimen is in jeopardy; the continuance of free—that is of Parliamentary—government is at stake; the question is, shall we any longer enjoy the blessings of a mixed and balanced Constitution, or shall we be sunk into the deplorable condition of being governed by an absolute monarch and a mob—suppressing all discussion, whether in assemblies of a mock legislature or among the people; and not only rigorously forbidding all objections to the acts of power—all observation on those who wield it—but compelling both the slaves who speak and the slaves who write to labour in panegyrics of the extent and according to the pattern set down before them, till, from the scum of the German baths, and the sluice of the French provinces, there is compounded a plaster only bearable by those over whom it is spread, to all the rest of mankind being unspeakably offensive and disgusting! Such a fate could never befall this country; but, though a despotism in form is impossible here, let us never forget how large a portion of its substance might be indicted upon us by a not very slow or gradual process. If the obstruction to all business cannot be any longer endured, if anything would be less intolerable than a continuance of the evil, never let the recollection fade from our memory of how much has been suffered by other countries to prevent the recurrence of evil times. The successive despotisms in France, whether of the multitude or of the oligarchy, or of a single tyrant, have all been rendered possible, and been even quietly borne, rather than encounter the worse calamity of the reign of terror. Let us not be too sure that a regimen differing in little but the name from absolute

government might not be gradually introduced among us under shelter of the cry, "Anything is better than the Session of 1860." If, however, from that Session we have derived little benefit to our great cause of social science, we have at least received the lesser advantage of salutary warnings; and of these two are of considerable practical importance. In the first place, the necessity of a Minister of Justice has become manifest; what before was deemed highly expedient is now plainly shown to be requisite. It can hardly be doubted that any one of the late failures, of which all men now complain, would have been prevented had we possessed the inestimable advantage of a department responsible for carrying the measures judiciously selected, and with care and skill prepared. No one can deny that, to take the most remarkable instance, the Bankruptcy Bill would have reached the Lords in time to be considered and adopted—if, indeed, it had not, as most probably would have been the case, been first brought into the Lords at a period when they had little to do, and the Commons were overwhelmed, or acted as if they were overwhelmed, with work. The like would have happened with every one of the other law bills, as well as those which failed as those which passed in debate, or with an amount of discussion barely decent. The other warning afforded by the late Session relates to the consolidation of the law. Bills carefully prepared by successive Committees of the Lords, with the aid of the ablest draughtsmen, and after the fullest discussions attended by experienced criminal lawyers, and after reports of commissions upon all the details, bills which embodied a consolidation of the law upon the most important heads of crime, were sent down to the Commons, and it was found impossible to proceed a single step in the consideration of them.

His Lordship also dwelt at some length on the advancement of social science in Europe:—

The absolute government established among our nearest neighbours has made very considerable advances in those branches of its policy which are immediately connected with the well-being of the people. Occasional measures which tend directly to better their condition and to promote their friendly intercourse with other countries have been patronised and actually adopted. It redounds exceedingly to the credit of the French rulers (possibly the word should be used in the singular number) that this wise course has been steadily pursued, in defiance of the openly-expressed discontent excited by the prejudices of the country, and the influence of certain powerful classes interested, or supposing themselves interested, against those wise measures, according to the remark, not more witty than just, of our own Finance Minister, "that men are always for free trade with an exception." The Princes whose measures, equally just and wise, beneficial to their subjects and themselves almost in the same degree, are either—as in Belgium, Prussia, and Sardinia—rulers according to law, or as those in Russia and France, who are a law unto themselves, and govern according to their good pleasure. But it is a great abuse of language to call them tyrants, and a confusion in ideas to treat them as such. The abuse of despotism is tyranny; the despot who, as such, is barely to be endured, by the abuse becomes a tyrant who cannot be too much abhorred. He has inherent in him, by the necessities of his nature, some of the worst vices and most pitiable infirmities of our fallen nature; and he may have all—falsehood, concentration of all his feelings upon himself, disregard of all other men, caprice unbounded and ungovernable, the habitual belief that his fellow-creatures are of a different species, and so to be treated, unless when recognised as human in order to degrade, pollute, and torment them the more—these are his appointed views; but to them he may add the most savage cruelty and delight in the sufferings he inflicts, without any other gratification to himself. If, by some accident, some freak of fortune, he should have received any endowment of genius or of person, it only makes him more hateful, like the wit of Tiberius, the beauty of Nero, as poets have feigned a fair basiliak to make the monster more hideous. Man's only comfort is that he must ever be a prey to the fears he spreads all around him, avenging others by the terrors he makes for himself. When accompanied, tormented by suspicion and distrust of all; when alone, dismayed by the silence of the solitude he has created. Such a spectacle has actually been witnessed recently in the bloodthirsty and pitiful though unpitiful creature, composed of cruelty, falsehood, and cowardice, who, after the massacre of his unoffending subjects, durst not face either the vengeance of the survivors or abide the coming of their deliverer, but at the distant sound of his approach fled from the throne he had polluted and disgraced, with the booty his pillage had amassed. Young in years to have perpetrated such crimes! But Caligula died at eight-and-twenty, and Heliogabalus at eighteen. The difference between a despot and a tyrant may be wide, but, unhappily, it is easy. As long as men are men tyranny will be the natural end of despotism. But the more easy and natural the descent the greater is the merit of those who nobly resist the temptations that strew their path, and doing a violence to their nature, holding fast by their integrity, will not slide down; but, devoting themselves to their duty, promote the welfare of those under their sway, spurn all grovelling and vulgar fame, seeking the true glory of their people and their own; the guardians of peace, pillars of justice, patrons of benevolence, they take their place among the Nervas and the Antonies, the most illustrious of mankind.

THE STEPNEY MURDER.

The inquiry into the murder of Mrs. Emsley at Stepney was resumed before the Thames police magistrates on Wednesday. Some circumstantial evidence of a remarkable character as affecting the prisoner Mullins was adduced. It was shown that a boot which was flung out of the window of Mullins's room corresponded with a footprint in Mrs. Emsley's house; that some keys which the murdered woman had given to the prisoner were found in her house after the murder; and that a pencil-case, having the stain of human blood upon it, which belonged to the deceased, had been sold by Mullins's wife to a barman in Chelsea. Two witnesses also testified to the extraordinary demeanour of the accused when the murder became a subject of conversation. In the presence of one of them he became ghastly pale, and in a state of great excitement proposed that they should get something to drink. In order that the bloody footprints (on the flooring of Mrs. Emsley's house) might be identified, a piece of the wood was cut out. The prisoner Emms has been discharged. Mullins will be brought up for re-examination on Tuesday.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT STOCKPORT.

At the anniversary of the opening of Vernon Park, Stockport, on Monday, there occurred a shocking accident resulting in the death of six persons. In addition to the attractions connected with the opening of the park, the Cheadle wakes were being held, and there was a balloon ascent and fireworks in the Market-place. The Market-place, which can only be approached from the town side by steep narrow streets, some of them being broken by long flights of stone steps, was on Monday evening densely crowded. When the fireworks were at an end and the crowd began to disperse then began the press. A drunken woman stumbled and fell, others fell over her, and shrieking and struggling became general. When at length the police force reached the spot, and with extreme difficulty made a clearance, they found that six persons were dead, through trampling or suffocation. The number slightly hurt could not be ascertained; but the injuries sustained by three or four are serious. Of those killed one was an infant in arms, two children aged seven years, a young man aged twenty-three, and two women aged respectively twenty-eight and thirty.

INUNDATION OF THE VALAIS.—This valley, nearly one hundred miles long, with Alps rising on either hand above the Rhone and its alluvions, was last week one enormous lake of thick and turbulent waters. The city of Sion on its rock rose like an island in the midst of the inland sea, and the smaller towns, and the hamlets and homesteads, were isolated on the spurs of the mountains and the eminences which stretch up the lateral valleys. Every traveller who has been there since the great flood of 1818 must be able to conceive of the chaos that the Valais must be at this moment. He will remember the black line on the church at Martigny which shows how high the water rose, and the tales which the inhabitants had to tell of the ruin wrought, and the want and sickness which ensued. On that occasion the inhabitants had warning. They knew what was the precise hour of danger; and signals and beacon fires along the eminences told them when to remove their cattle and their families to the high grounds. Thus only thirty-four lives were lost; and those were of persons who would not be prudent. It is otherwise now. The catastrophe was unforeseen; the whole valley is involved; and we fear the loss of human beings and of cattle must be much greater. That of crops is total; and we must soon hear the dismal tale of destitution, which must be, somehow, relieved. The inhabitants depend wholly upon their tillage and cattle. As far as can yet be seen, they must be utterly stripped, and without any prospect of food for the winter, which has almost begun in their mountains.

TRIUMPH OF MR. PRICE.—Mrs. Price having obtained a writ of habeas corpus requiring her husband to show by what authority he held her in confinement, Mr. Tindal Atkinson appeared on that gentleman's behalf at Judges' Chambers a few days since. After some discussion, Mr. Justice Wilde decided that, unless guilty of cruelty, and while the conjugal tie was undissolved, Mr. Price was entitled to retain his wife. The Judge would not see or examine the lady, and the case was very soon disposed of.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S TOUR.

TORONTO.—ORANGE DEMONSTRATION.

THE Prince of Wales visited Cobourg, Peterborough, Port Hope, and Whitby, on his route to Toronto. At all these places no Orange demonstration was attempted.

There had been great doubts whether the Prince would be able to land at Toronto at all, for the Kingston men had been very busy, and not without success, among the lowest ranks of the Orange association. Eventually a sort of compromise was effected, and it was agreed that the Orange demonstration should take place at two o'clock, and be over by three, an arrangement to which every one consented, as the Prince was not expected to land before six or seven.

Before this decision was arrived at, however, the Orangemen had erected an Orange arch in the main street, under which the Prince would have to pass on his way through the town. It represented the gate of Londonderry, and had several Orange insignia on it, with a transparency of King William III. crossing the Boyne, with the figures "1688," and the motto, "The glorious, pious, and immortal memory of King William III."

The Governor-General and the Duke of Newcastle heard of this arch, and Mr. Wilson, the Mayor of Toronto, was at once written to and informed that the Prince would pass under no party memorials of the kind. The Mayor immediately replied that the Orange insignia would be removed, and that the Orangemen had consented to take down the transparencies of King William with their party mottoes, substituting transparencies of the Prince of Wales. The change in the portraits was to be made, accordingly, in the night. The Prince was at Cobourg, but the Kingston men were in Toronto when this pacific alteration was proposed, and during the night worked upon the feelings of the violent members of the Irish party to such an extent that on the morning the Prince was to land they came to a determination that King William should remain where he was. Mr. Gamble, the City Solicitor, took a letter to the Duke from the Mayor, stating that the intended change had been effected, though it had not; and, relying upon this assurance, the Duke at once came on.

With the single exception of this arch, all the decorations of Toronto were exceedingly beautiful. At the landing-place a pavilion had been erected, surrounded with a wide amphitheatre of seats, with a magnificent lofty arch in the centre, which cost upwards of 3000 dollars. The main street, too, was a perfect arcade of arches, having in the centre, where four streets meet, a trophy of great beauty. Before the Prince arrived the Orange procession marched through the town in great state. It was intended that this parade should not occupy more than hour, but at four and five o'clock the men were still abroad, and people began to fear that the Prince would not come. It was getting dark as the Royal steamer was seen winding round the long spit of land which stretches out before the city. Among those who knew that the Orange arch was intended to represent the gate of Londonderry, and that the society had refused to remove the transparency of King William crossing the Boyne, the announcement of the arrival created a great sensation, for it was scarcely hoped that the Prince would pass under it along the route arranged for the cortege. Very few were aware that in these matters the Mayor had deceived the Duke of Newcastle, and that the Royal party relied entirely on the reiterated assurance given that no party emblems had been erected.

So the Prince came to the landing-place. All the amphitheatre was filled with ladies and gentlemen, the lower seats being occupied by 3000 children dressed in white. As the Prince stepped on shore all these infant voices broke out with the National Anthem, and the effect of the whole scene—the dark, gloomy sunset over Lake Ontario—the cheering of the crowd outside, just heard over the strong, solemn chorus of the children—the flags of the arches, and the dim illuminations of the city in the distance, along the streets of which the crowds were running by thousands, all made it one of those pictorial and poetical displays which no description can recall. An address was presented by the civic authorities, which there was considerable difficulty in reading, even with the aid of lights, for the night had now fallen, and was dark and windy. At the conclusion of this the procession was formed, and followed by hundreds of people cheering. The cortege wound through the principal streets to the old residence of the Governor of the Province, which, like all the other resting-places of his Royal Highness, had been carefully prepared for his accommodation.

While on his way to the Government House the Prince passed under the Orange arch. Its character was not seen by the Duke of Newcastle, who was sitting with his back to the horses, until he had actually passed under it. There were a few "Hurrahs!" from Orangemen, and cries of "No surrender!" as the carriage went beneath it, but this was all. For the rest, all the houses were gaily illuminated, and thousands were in the streets, a great many wearing Orange ribbons and insignia. The Orangemen seemed quite content with their victory in having got his Royal Highness to pass under their arch without just then venturing anything further.

When his Royal Highness arrived at the Government House the Duke of Newcastle had an interview with the Mayor, and in the strongest terms complained of the deceit which had been practised on the Prince, and of the manner in which, relying upon the Mayor's promise that no party emblems had been erected, his Highness had been entrapped into passing under the Orange arch. The Duke of Newcastle also stated that, if some apology or explanation were not given for such an affront, he would feel it his duty to advise the Prince either to leave the city, or to mark his sense of the deceit practised upon him by declining to receive the Mayor, or any other members of the Corporation who had been parties to it, at his levee on the following day. His Worship requested time to convene the Common Council, in order that a formal answer might be returned on the following morning, and to this, of course, the Duke consented.

Next day (the 8th of September) was fixed for a grand review of the volunteers, but the weather, as usual, was in the highest degree unfavourable, and the review became out of the question. It was announced that only the levee would take place. The Duke of Newcastle waited long in the expectation of receiving some reply from the Mayor of Toronto in the matter of the Orange arch. None came, however, and accordingly his Grace sent a letter to Mr. Wilson, expressing a hope that he would see the propriety of not attending the levee, unless he made some explanation. Meanwhile, a letter had been sent by Mr. Wilson to the Duke, in which he said:—"I have convened the Council for this morning at half-past nine o'clock, when I trust to be enabled to make an explanation and apology to your Grace and to his Excellency which I hope may be accepted as satisfactory. I should have held this meeting last night, but I could find neither clerks nor messengers, and I was told I should have had still greater difficulty in finding the members."

The levee took place at the time announced in the programme. It was of the usual dull routine style of all the others which have preceded it, though certainly not nearly so numerously attended as those at Quebec or Montreal. Of course, after the intimation conveyed in the Duke's letter, neither the Mayor nor any members of the Common Council presented themselves, and it was soon noised abroad that they had attended the levee and been refused the honour of a presentation to his Royal Highness because they were Orangemen. The rumour spread that an insult had been offered to the city in the person of its Municipality, and all the old Orange animus was revived among the lower orders of the society with greater force than ever. The Kingston emissaries at once perceived their chance, and improved upon it. While these worthies were expatiating on the wrong done so unjustly to the city the Mayor and Council had met, and the Mayor had written and sent his letter of apology to the Duke, an apology which admitted the deceit practised, which, in fact, stated that it was the first time his Worship had ever been guilty of such an act, and which promised, if this offence was overlooked, that he would never be guilty of it again. The Duke accepted the apology, and it was intimated to the Mayor and members of the Council that the matter being forgiven and forgotten, they would all have the honour of being presented to his Royal Highness before the visit to Toronto terminated.

On the evening of the 8th, after the banquet at the Government

House, his Royal Highness held a grand reception at Osgoode Hall, and there was afterwards a ball. The 9th was Sunday, and the Prince attended Divine service at St. James's, the beautiful cathedral church of Toronto, which is situated almost alongside of the Orange arch. By driving round another way, however, his Royal Highness avoided passing under it, and the groups of Orangemen who had collected near it were savagely angry and violent at what they were pleased to call this slight to their memorial. They soon became more exasperated, and their groans and cries of "No surrender!" with yellings at the name of Newcastle, began almost to disturb the quiet service of the cathedral, round which the mob gathered. Amid cheers and shouts a large number of Orange banners were brought down and hung all over the arch, while some five or six, carried by the most violent of the crowd, were held near the cathedral door, so that they might be the first objects seen when the Prince issued from the church. At the conclusion of the service the Prince and his party passed out through the vestry into the churchyard to avoid the crowd. In this, however, they were not quite successful, as they were seen crossing the inclosure, and there were great groans and hootings at the Duke of Newcastle. None, however, alluded to the Prince, save when he stepped into his carriage, when there was a cry to cut the traces and drag the carriage perforce under the Orange arch. There were, however, too many police on the spot to make it easy to carry out such a daring affront. The Prince, therefore, drove away unmolested, and did not pass under the Orange arch after all, though when he was seen to turn in another direction the people yelled and hooted at "Newcastle" with redoubled energy.

The Prince did not go out again that day, but the Duke of Newcastle, with Sir Edmund Head and two other gentlemen, took a short walk through the city. They were recognised in the principal streets, and soon followed by a mob hooting and yelling out the "Duke and the Governor-General!" Three or four policemen, however, kept the crowd back and threatened to make some arrests. "But for this interference," says the special correspondent of the *Times*, "I believe his Grace would have run some risk of sustaining personal violence." Later in the afternoon, by the orders of the various Grand Masters, the Orange banners were quietly taken down from the arch and returned to the lodges, and after this the temporary excitement soon died out.

On the 10th the Prince was to start for Collingwood, on Lake Huron.

LONDON.

The Prince, after several excursions in the environs, left Toronto on the 12th, and travelled per train to London, where he arrived the same day. He was received with the most enthusiastic loyalty all along the route, especially at Guelph. On the 13th a levee was held, and a State ball. On the next day he was to leave for Niagara, where there was a prospect of three quiet days before the plunge into the States commenced.

It is not improbable that his Royal Highness's stay in America may be prolonged from the 20th to the 25th of October.

PRINCE ALFRED AT THE CAPE.

PRINCE ALFRED has achieved the same amount of popularity at the Cape as his elder brother has done in Canada. He arrived in Simon's Bay, in the *Euryalus*, on the 24th of July. The Harbour Master, on boarding the ship, found the sailor Prince in the ordinary costume of a midshipman, and performing the duty of his office at the gangway when the port boat came alongside. When his "watch" was up his Royal Highness landed.

Next day the Prince, accompanied by Major Cowell, Captain Tarleton, and two messmates, sons of Earl De Grey and Viscount Jocelyn, and escorted by volunteer cavalry, proceeded for Cape Town. He was met on the way by the Governor, Sir George Grey, Lieutenant-Governor Wynyard, and a number of Cape Mounted Rifles and private carriages. The party passed through Claremont, Rondebosch, and Mowbray, where triumphal arches had been erected, and every demonstration of loyalty was exhibited. A salute was fired at Rondebosch, and in Cape Town thousands lined the streets from the castle to the entrance of the Government gardens. The volunteer artillery were stationed on the Grand Parade. Flags of all nations and colours were exhibited at every eligible point, and from the roof of the Masonic Hall a number of ladies and gentlemen dropped a shower of roses on the approach of the Prince. Never since the Cape became a British colony were the streets so gaily decorated. The Prince was received at the Government House by the Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the other members of the Executive Council, the President and members of the Legislative Council and of the House of Assembly, the Judges, dignitaries of the Church, &c. Here a large number of presentations took place, and an address from the Commissioners of the Municipality was received and acknowledged.

The illuminations and transparencies in the evening were so very attractive that his Royal Highness went in an open carriage to see them. One picture represented the Prince and Sir George Grey welcomed by a South African farmer, holding out his hand and saying, "Dag Mynheer; kom't binnen" ("Good day, Sir; come in"). Another had Britannia in the costume of Pharaoh's daughter, giving the Prince to Neptune, and saying, "Take this child and nurse it for me." A shower of rockets from the roof marked the approach to the Masonic Hall, where the Provincial Grand Master of the Netherlands, Sir Cristoffel Brand, presented Prince Alfred with the stirrup-cup of love and fidelity.

After a day or two's stay at Cape Town the Prince set out for a very extensive tour—to Algoa Bay, British Kaffraria, Basutoland, and the Orange Free State. Wherever he went he was well received. He was also to visit Natal, and then return to the Cape, where he would complete his public engagements by laying the foundation-stone of a new Sailors' Home. All the diverse races of South Africa—English, Dutch, French, Kaffirs, Fingoes, Basutas—were equally cordial and enthusiastic in their welcome.

UPSETTING A RAILWAY-TRAIN.—A man named Decome has just been sentenced in France to twenty years' imprisonment for attempting to upset a railway-train. Finding some impediment to the progress of his engine the driver stopped, when it was discovered that two rails, two iron chairs, some old sleepers, and a large hammer had been laid on the rails. Decome, who had been employed as a platelayer's assistant on the line, was found asleep, or feigning to be so, in a shed at some distance from the station in question. He could give no satisfactory account of himself, and the belief was that he had placed the obstacle on the line with the intention of overthrowing the train, and afterwards of robbing the luggage of the unfortunate passengers in the confusion that would ensue. He was therefore searched, and found to be provided with a bunch of thirteen small keys fitted to open carpet bags and trunks, a file, two knives (one of which was ground to answer as a screwdriver also), and some other articles used by thieves.

THE MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY AND HER TENANTS.—Lady Londonderry, in addressing her tenants at her annual dinner said:—"Since I arrived I have not had time, even if the weather had permitted, to go over the estate and visit you as usual: but I gladly hear from our mutual friend (my respected and valued agent), Mr. Wilson, that you are making great exertions; and, although I fear that the severity of the season may delay your crops from coming to maturity as early as in other years, I trust that, ultimately, you will reap the reward of your toil and industry. It is satisfactory to me to learn that you have greatly increased your cultivation of the flax crop, and I believe you will do wisely in extending this still further, and diminishing the quantity of land you give to the potato. I know you kindly attach value to my words, and you do me the justice to believe, whether I speak to you in a strain of praise or censure, I can have but one object, and that is an anxious desire to advance, as far as my humble abilities go, your prosperity and weal, and thus I fearlessly and disinterestedly give you the best advice in my power. Now, there is one subject on which I much wish you to allow me to offer you some counsel, and that is the education of your children. With the assistance of the National Board, there are now good schools all over the estate. Do you avail yourselves of them for your children? Do you sufficiently consider the solemn duty of training them up in the way they should go, or do you, when there is farmwork to be done, make them assist you and neglect their attendance? My friends, it is my duty, after what I heard, to put these questions before you, and leave you to ask your conscience to answer them."

RELIGION IN INDIA.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE at Glasgow, and Sir Herbert Edwardes at Birmingham, have just raised two important questions relating to our tenure in British India. Sir Herbert Edwardes insists that the Government of India should give up its neutral position in regard to religion. He would have the Government practically proselytise by means of the use of the Bible in public schools. We must not enforce Christianity on the natives, we must instil it in their minds; but we must refuse them any kind of education, unless they will accept religious with secular teaching. That the schools of India are a charge on the revenues contributed by the people is a consideration to which we should attach no weight.

He imagines a person urging that you have no right to take the money of the people of India to teach them our religion, and says:—"It is not an objection to be applied to British India, which is a conquered country. Our position there is that of despots, and as kind and Christian despots we must be content to rule the country. They have no representative Government, and they have no right to demand that they should be ruled in their way. The greatest friend of India, Sir J. Lawrence, has laid it down that our government of India is not a trusteeship for the people of that country, but a trusteeship of God; and that, therefore, we ought to rule it according to our consciences rather than their prejudices."

Sir John Lawrence's advice is somewhat different. Speaking of the Indian mutiny, he said:—

There is one other subject on which I will say a few words, and that is on the introduction of the Bible into our schools in India. The sepoys revolted, not because Christianity was taught to the people of India, but because they believed that the cartridge they were required to use would convey destruction to their bodies and their souls. This was, in their view, a tremendous attack on caste and religion. Their ideas on such matters in no wise accord with ours. A Hindoo soldier lying wounded on the field of battle has died rather than drink water offered to him by a man who, in his eyes, was an outcast. A Sikh soldier in our hospitals at Agra preferred continuing to suffer some hours all the anguish arising from feverish thirst, induced by severe wounds, rather than receive water from the hands of an English lady. His words were—"Though no man see me drink, God will see it." The religion of the great majority of the people of India consists in ceremonial observances, and in a fancied personal freedom from certain contaminating influences. They are extremely ignorant, and proportionately superstitious. They have certainly a general impression that we desire their conversion, and that this will be accomplished by physical means. These stories of bonedust being mixed with the flour sold in the market, and the like, are constantly floating about the country. We are never secure from panics arising from such causes. Does not this, then, incite the policy of instructing the people, where they are willing to receive it, as to the real character of our religion? Sound policy surely dictates that we should give them the means of comprehending the principles. We cannot teach them the very elements of our sciences without showing them the folly of their own faith. Shall we, then, sap the foundations of their belief without giving them the facilities for acquiring true knowledge? Can this be wisdom? It is said that the work should be restricted to the missionaries. But what can a few missionaries do among hundreds of millions of people? I do not desire to see the Government undertake the duty of the missionary; but that, when the parents of children belonging to our schools do not object, and masters are able and willing to instruct, the Bible should not be prohibited. Government, as regards the extension of our faith, cannot really remain neutral. Its influence will either be for or against its progress. Under the most favourable auspices, that faith will not spread very fast; the probability rather is that its progress will be lamentably slow. I myself believe that sound policy, as well as our duty to God and to man, demand that we should give facilities and encouragement to the spread of Christianity in India, and that the introduction of the Bible into the Government schools may be effected in many places with the full consent of the children and their parents by teachers who have their heart in the work.

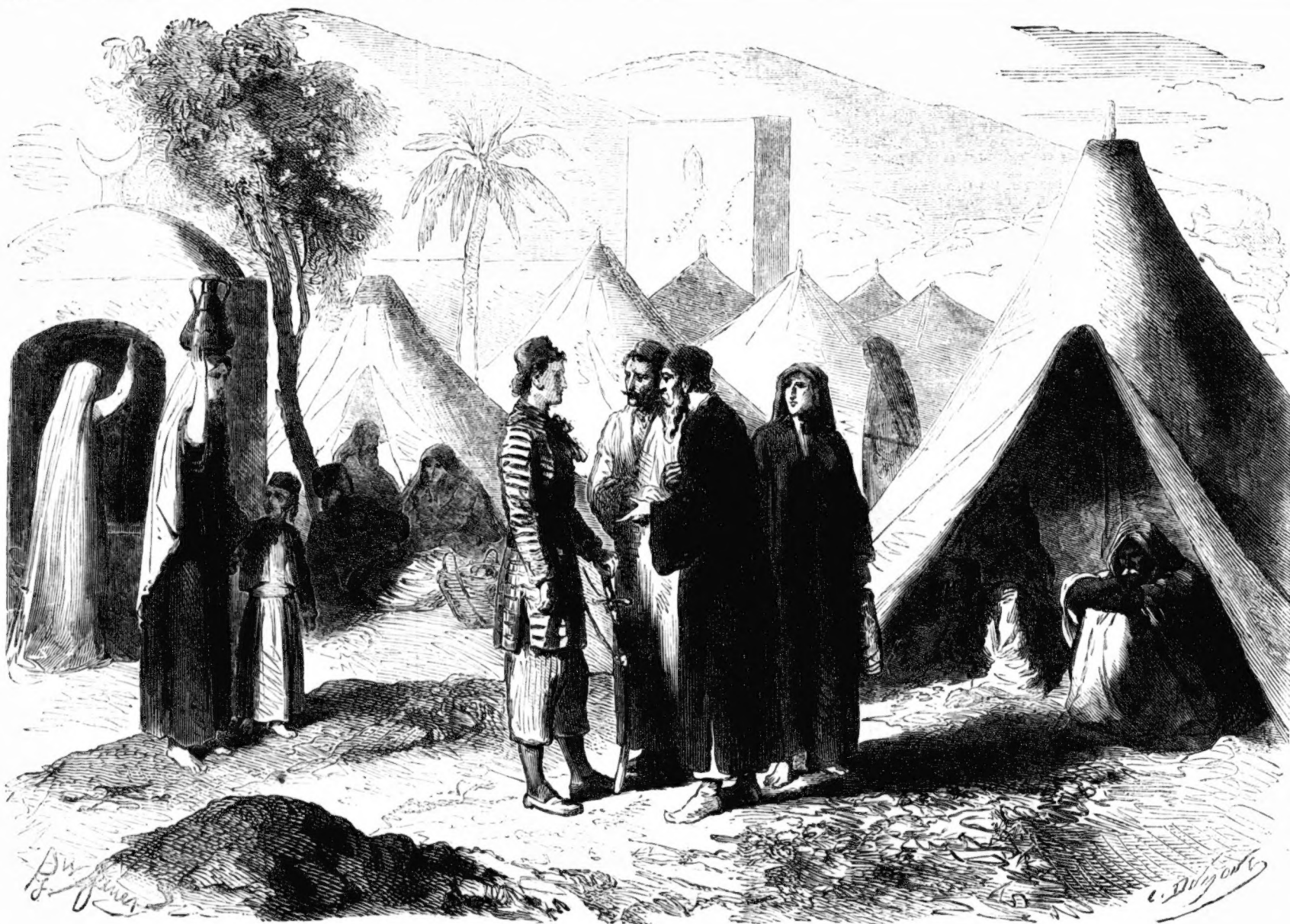
A TERRIBLE CONFESSION.—An Englishman named Waines was lately hanged at Melbourne for the murder of Robert Hunt, a farmer, and his wife. It appeared on the trial that Hunt was about to sell his farm to Waines for £140, and that the murders were committed for the sake of this money. A little while, however, before the execution Waines made a confession, in which he declares that it was not for the money, but through a squabble that arose about a few days' further possession of the farm by the Hunts. Mrs. Hunt, the murderer's wife, made use of an exasperating expression, and he, having at the moment a wood-chopper in his hand, struck her down with it. "Hunt was at the woodchop at the time, and took up a lump of wood and ran at me to strike me, but I struck him instead; and that is the way they came by their death, which I afterwards was very sorry for, but I could not call back what was done." After detailing the burial of the bodies, he then goes on to say that, some eight months after the murder and burial of the remains, he at midnight disinterred the body of Mary Hunt, and subjected it to the operation of an enormous wood fire, and reduced the bones to ashes. This occupied some hours, at the expiration of which time there was but a solitary bone remaining, which Waines pulverised between his finger and thumb. Having thus destroyed every trace of Mary, he proceeded to the grave of John Hunt, whom he disinterred with the intention of burning his body also; but his nerves failed him, and he carried the bones, together with some remnants of clothing, to the River Glenelg, and cast them into a water-hole. The night being moonlight, he perceived that they rose to the surface. He then tied them up in a bag with some earth and stones, and again threw them into the river. This time they sank, and were never again seen by mortal eye save his own, until they were found by the police.

THE REMOVED ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE EMPEROR.—There appears to have been something in this rumour after all, as we expected. A Paris letter in the *Independence* gives the following explanation of it:—"An ex-letter-carrier, named Burle, a crack-brained fellow, made more than ten years ago, a frantic propaganda in favour of Napoleon, both as President and Emperor. Notwithstanding his zeal for his Majesty, the post-office authorities dismissed him, because he neglected his duty to occupy himself with politics. He, however, obtained relief from the Emperor's privy purse, and by means of petitions he succeeded in inducing his Majesty to act by procurator as godfather to one of his children. This man, on the passage of the Emperor at Toulon, attempted to approach his Majesty to attract attention, but, not succeeding, he had recourse to the singular expedient of firing a pistol in the air. This was at the moment at which the Emperor and Empress were passing before the trades corporations and the deputations of the communes assembled in the aggrandised part of Toulon. At first the belief was that an attempt had been made on his Majesty's life; but when the police recognised the man, whom they immediately arrested, they had put him in prison they would have inflicted a cruel punishment on him, for they would have prevented him from seeing the Sovereign for whom he entertains frantic adoration."

THE "GREAT EASTERN."—In consequence of the ship's bottom having been what in nautical parlance is termed "hogged" when lying at Southampton, it was by no means as foul as most people anticipated. About the water-line and at the bow a quantity of green slimy matter was found; below that, and by no means very thickly studded, patches of fringing seaweed only were seen, varying from one to three inches in length, and adhering very loosely. This at once upsets the idea that so many entertain as to the cleaning of her bottom causing an increase of two or three knots per hour in her speed. In fact, a most mistaken notion is but too prevalent about the *Great Eastern's* rate of sailing. She has already considerably exceeded what was expected of her by Mr. Brunel—viz., an average of fourteen statute miles per hour, with which scale as a basis all her coal accommodations were framed. The ship appears to have lost none of her attractions, and the receipts per week may be set down at £500 clear. She will in all probability be removed from the gridiron on the 1st of October.

BIVOUAC WITH CALABRIAN PATRIOTS.

THE Engraving on the following page is best described in the language of the Artist who furnished us with the Sketch, which was made during the march of General Cosens along the Calabrian coast. Our correspondent says:—"I was in advance, with General Cosens and his Staff, when a body of Calabrian volunteers came down from the mountains and bivouacked about half a mile in front of us. It was midnight, and the Neapolitans still occupied the country within a short distance. No troops were up, with the exception of half a battalion, serving as an escort to Cosens, who, with them, was acting the part of enfant perdu. Garibaldi was at the village of Nicotera, five miles behind. As soon as I observed the Calabrian watchfires lighted I resolved to take up my quarters beside them for the night, which I was very readily allowed to do. The chief of the band, noticing my revolver, requested me to show him how it was worked, which I proceeded to do, of course to his astonishment and that of all who surrounded us. They had never seen this neat and convenient little weapon before."



CHRISTIAN FUGITIVES IN THE QUARANTINE AT BEYROUT.—(FROM A SKETCH BY M. LOCKROY.)

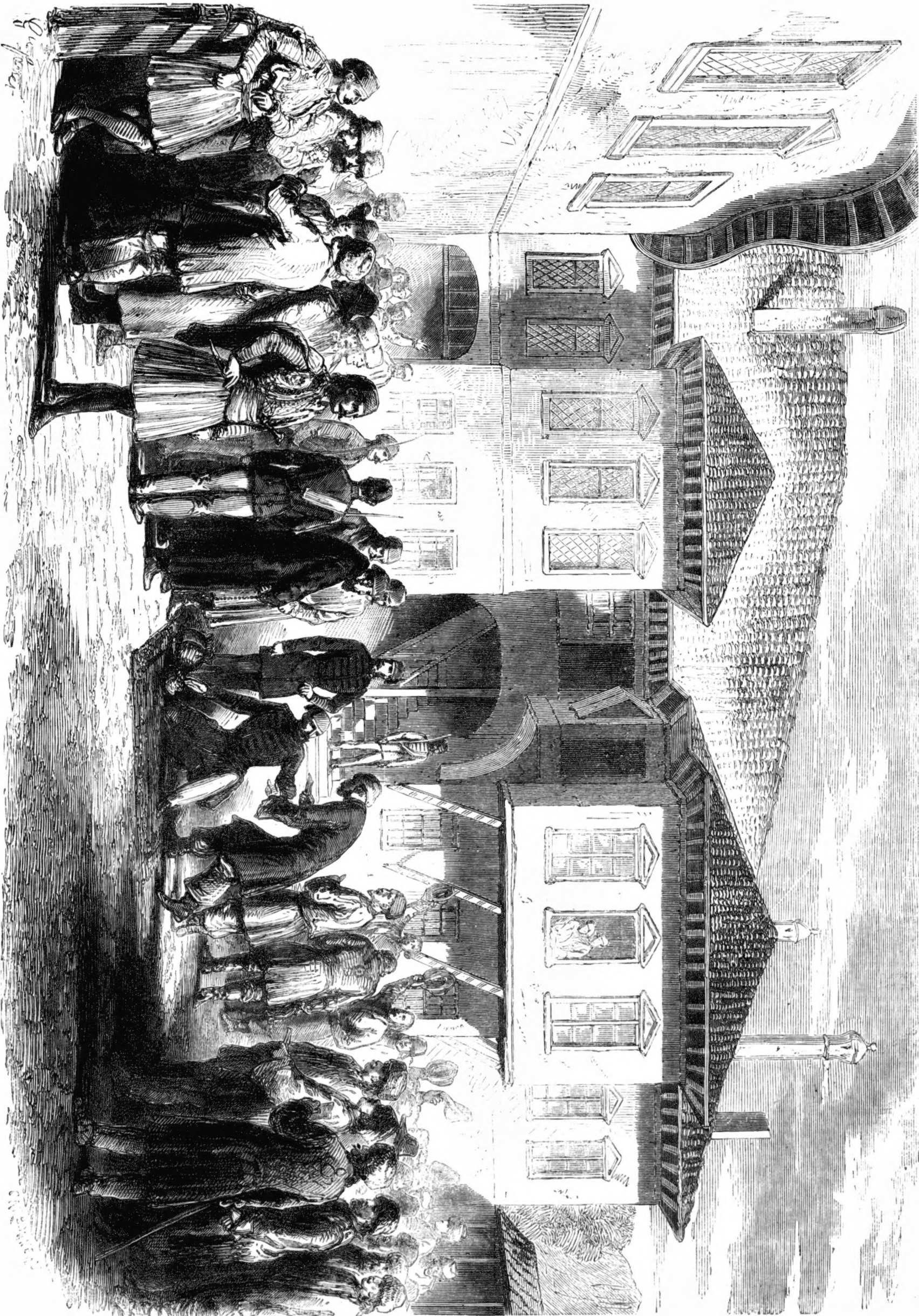
CHRISTIAN FUGITIVES IN THE QUARANTINE.
NOTWITHSTANDING the fearful calamities to which the Christian population of Syria have lately been subject, a considerable number of them have succeeded in escaping a general massacre, and, through the

kindness of the various Consuls and other European residents, have contrived to discover some secure place of residence. One of the most interesting of these retreats is situated near a celebrated fountain, in a place called the Quarantine, just outside Beyrout, and in the neighbour-

hood of the French camp. Here, having pitched their tents, the poor Christian refugees are safe from insult and cruelty, being at once protected by the troops and supported by the Consuls from a fund which has been subscribed specially for their relief.



A BIVOUAC WITH CALABRIAN PATRIOTS.—ASTONISHMENT OF THE MOUNTAINEERS AT THE FIRST SIGHT OF A REVOLVER.



INCIDENT IN THE VOYAGE OF THE GRAND VIZIER TO BULGARIA.—(FROM A SKETCH BY MOURAD BEY.)

INCIDENT IN THE VOYAGE OF THE GRAND VIZIER TO BULGARIA.

THE recent massacres in Syria, in which the Turkish soldiers and governors are known to have taken part, have done much to lower the Turks in the estimation of Christians; and yet, while their frightful butcheries were taking place, the Grand Vizier, Mehemed-Kubrisli-Pacha, was in Bulgaria, redressing the wrongs that the poor Bulgarians had been made to endure for years past by their oppressors, who have at length been overtaken in their cruelty and exaction. We will give an example of the doings of the Grand Vizier, who has recently been making a tour of inspection of this unhappy country. On passing through the town of Benkowatz he learned that the collectors of the revenue of the district had for several years past been exacting large sums of money from the people. Upon this he immediately gave orders for their arrest, and himself presided at their trial, taking much pains to secure their conviction and the return of the large sums of money they had been accumulating by their system of oppression. He afterwards called a meeting of the population of the district, and, in the presence of the degraded collectors, personally returned to the poor labourers and peasants the money which had been forced from them for the last six years. The Artist has represented this incident, which does so much honour to Mehemed-Kubrisli-Pacha and his master, and which will serve to secure the confidence of a people who have always looked upon their Turkish rulers with a distrust which the Government have never been able to remove.

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ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1860.

THE LIMITS OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.

THE Association for the Promotion of Social Science has again met this week, under the presidency of Lord Brougham—a man so conspicuously fitted for the office that we can scarcely help asking what the society would do without him, or where it will turn for his successor when that vigour which defies decay succumbs to a more potential hand. Familiar as we are with the extraordinary efforts of a mind that sixty years ago was ripe, and still produces fruit at once fresh and lusty, it is impossible to read Lord Brougham's inaugural address—three hours long—without amazement. Merely as a physical feat, it is surprising in a man who is more than fourscore years of age, and who has passed a life of vast and various labour; but, when we consider how full and free the language flows, how wide is the field he traverses, and how dexterously he passes from one topic to another, the result is nothing less than astonishment. Party sentiment in the last century, slavery, education, religious independence, the domestic economy of the poor, communism and co-operative labour, intemperance, crime, pauperism, our Parliamentary system, law reform, the employment of women, trades' societies and strikes, commercial freedom abroad, the emancipation of the Russian serfs, legislation in France, despotisms selfish and "enlightened"—these are not all the topics upon which he descanted more or less at length, but always in a strain of perspicuous common sense, and frequently with the eloquence of an orator who has still his spurs to win.

In glancing over this long list of topics, however, it occurs to us that some of them, though they were well and carefully "improved" by the orator, are not likely to be discussed to such advantage by the association. It is most important that such a society, which aims at the practical above all things, should arrive at some idea of its practicable limits. Social science naturally embraces a very wide field, and the labours which lie within the narrowest estimate of its boundaries are numerous enough and great enough to engage all the energies of its professors for many years to come, one would think. But associations, as well as individuals, may become too ambitious; by straining too far after the accomplishment of great things, the accomplishment of lesser ones may be endangered; and we confess our anticipations of this society's success would be larger if it confined itself to fewer and to practicable questions—to subjects upon which information or demonstration can be brought to bear, and not opinion merely. Take the question of strikes and trades' unions: there are few things more important to the welfare of the masses than this, it is entirely within the scope of the association, and some labour on the part of the members might bring it to a fair course of settlement. So with the employments of women, systems of education, railway accidents, sanitation, co-operative labour, and other such questions on which the association has been engaged. But even upon these mere discussion is of little use (there is plenty of that in the press, which also has the advantage of being infinitely more public); and the reading of an essay on any one of them by some person who has "taken up" the subject, and therefore gets one-sided views of it almost infallibly, is by no means the best way of bringing it to a settlement. We do not say this is the general practice of the association—that would be manifestly unjust; but we do suggest that there is a little too much of this literary line of effort, and that the advantage of it is not obvious.

However, it is when the society travels altogether beyond the sphere of labour we have indicated that we begin to question its aims and to doubt its usefulness. What has an association of social science to do with the regulation of our Parliamentary proceedings? Lord Brougham says, indeed, that, "although the different branches of social science and their principles are, in this country, happily removed from the influence of party as a disturbing force, that influence must, of course, constantly interfere with the adoption of the measures which these principles lead us to recommend. Hence the conduct of the Government and the Legislature becomes a most important subject of consideration . . . Any obstructions arising from the structure or the action of the branches them-

selves of the Legislature fall within the scope of our legitimate discussion." That is true, no doubt; but discussion may be legitimate and still profitless, or even (in the proper sense of the word) impertinent. The excessive talk in the House of Commons—obstructive sometimes of design and for party purposes, but oftener as a waste of time by vain and empty babblers—is notorious; equally notorious and disgraceful is the fact that last Session some good and important measures were thrown over by this dismal agency. There is scarcely a journal in the country which has not denounced the evil, with no prospect of its amendment after all; and what more does the association hope by "discussing" it? If, indeed, they can hit on a scheme for quieting long-winded and windy members, or for returning to Parliament none but men of silent worth, or for making the lion of Opposition lie down with the lamb of office, let them proceed in heaven's name. As it is, however, we can but regard this as a millennial state of things, and, unless the association hopes to talk the millennium into a hurry, we really think it had better abandon the discussion at once. A scheme for lightening the labours of the House of Commons has been proposed elsewhere, indeed, by withdrawing from its consideration private and local bills, and handing them over to a separate department; but there are objections to this course on constitutional principles; it is not these bills upon which time is wasted in talking, nor would their withdrawal from the consideration of the House by any means put an end to obstructive party tactics. The root of the evil lies in the selfishness, the passions, the prejudices, and the vanity of human nature, fostered into overshadowing growth by that universal "gift of the gab" which is one of the advantages conferred on mankind by the nineteenth century. If, then, the Social Science Association begins by discussing Parliamentary obstructions, it is difficult to see how it is to avoid carrying its researches into the constitution of the human mind, and thence, perhaps, into Original Sin. That constantly interferes with the adoption of measures recommended by the association, and, therefore, it also "falls within the scope of legitimate discussion." However, by the time the association reaches this point it will be very far away from what is generally understood by social science; though without proceeding to such lengths, it may still go too far. We think it has already done so in the instance under consideration; and we do hope that such a mistake will be avoided in future. The labours of such an institution, restricted, as we have said, to evils which observation may elucidate and on which evidence may be brought remedially to bear, must be invaluable; but by going out of this province there is danger of sometimes falling to the level of a debating society.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE CZAR has sent four very fine horses as a present to the Emperor Napoleon.

THE EMPEROR, on the occasion of the death of the Duchess de Berwick et Alba, sister of the Empress, has gone into mourning for one month—the first fortnight in deep mourning, and the second in half.

THE DEATH OF PRINCE MILOSH was reported last week. The rumour is contradicted.

THREE STEAMERS are expected at Malta with reinforcements from England.

CARRICKFERGUS CASTLE is to be armed with six Lancaster guns, which will give that old keep the command of Belfast Lough.

MITCHELL AND GANT, opposing Congressional candidates at Nashville (Tenn.), fought a duel recently, in which the latter was killed.

THE EDITOR of the *Troy Times* is authorised by Mr. Morrissey to say that no match has been made between him and Heenan. He will not "enter the ring except under circumstances of great provocation."

THE MAIDS FOR IRELAND will be considerably accelerated on and after the 1st of October.

THE USE OF THE KNIFE IN LIVERPOOL prevails to a frightful extent. In quarrels the most paltry knife is resorted to as a means of offence and defence. The cases of stabbing in Liverpool during the last month amount to the appalling number of twenty-two.

A DUEL has been fought at Geneva between a Swiss journalist and a French officer in the army, on account of a burlesque description of the tour of the French Emperor at Chablais having been published by the former. At the second fire the journalist had his shoulder-blade broken by his adversary's ball.

A LETTER FROM MR. GORDEN announces that his task will not be completed until the end of October, and that, after having acknowledged the presentation of the freedom of the City at the Guildhall, he will appear before his constituents at Rochdale.

AT CUMBERLAND a few days since a married woman named Eilbeck got helplessly drunk, was put to bed by her children, and in the morning was found dead, having been suffocated by the bedclothes in her sleep.

A BELGIAN JOURNALIST gives, as a certain cure for hydrophobia, used in China, a strong decoction of stramonium. "A violent paroxysm of rage ensued, which lasted but a short time, and the patient is cured in the course of twenty-four hours."

THE ELECTION OF A LORD MAYOR OF LONDON for 1860-61 will take place in Guildhall to-day.

LORD PALMERSTON has declined to be the patron of the Royal National Rifle Association, not because he does not estimate the volunteer movement at its full value, but because he thinks the connection would not be in accord with his official position.

AT CHRIST'S HOSPITAL on Friday week the annual orations were delivered by the senior Grecians who are about to leave for the Universities. The youthful orators, as usual, performed their task very successfully.

PAUPERISM has decreased to such an extent in Manchester that the board of guardians have determined upon reducing the relief and medical districts from seven to five.

A COMET, thought to be the same as that predicted in Europe as Charles V.'s, has been seen in Mexico.

IN BOHEMIA, and particularly in the circles of Prague and Kennigratz, a great number of Roman Catholics have abjured their religion and embraced Protestantism. In the village of Spalow alone forty-seven persons have acted in that manner.

M. KOSUTH has arrived in Paris from a visit to Switzerland and Italy. The PRUSSIAN CONSUL AT MARSEILLES has committed suicide at Liverpool lately.

THE ORDER OF THE GRAND CROSS OF THE MILITARY ORDER OF SAVOY has been conferred upon General Cialdini.

VICTOR HUGO is reported to have gone to Naples.

SIR GEORGE SIMPSON, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company's settlements, died on the 7th, at his residence near Montreal—a few days after he had entertained the Prince of Wales.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF GOETHE'S BIRTHDAY was the other day celebrated at Berlin by a performance of "Faust," with the music in part by Prince Radzivil, in part by Lindpaintner.

A COMPANY OF YOUNG MEN called Rossignols, or the "Blackbird Club," has been created at Paris to hiss at the theatres new pieces which are bad. This club has been organised as a protest against the "claque."

MISSE ANNA PFIEFFER, the celebrated traveller, has left, in manuscript, an autobiography and an account of her last voyage to Madagascar, which is about to be published by her son, at Vienna.

SEVEN WHITE MEN, who recently left California to seek gold at the Washoe mines, were waylaid by Indians, and the remains of their bodies, which had been burnt, were found near Pyramid Lake.

SIR FRANCIS DESANGES, KNT., who had been Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and also of Oxfordshire, expired last week in the Queen's Prison. The deceased had been an inmate of the prison upwards of four years, at the suit of a solicitor named Low, of Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square.

A POWDER MAGAZINE capable of containing about 2500 barrels of gunpowder has just been completed at Pembroke Dock. It is intended to be the principal one in Milford Haven, from which all the smaller ones in the defences now in course of construction will be supplied. It is built of massive bombproof brickwork, walled and roofed in.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

WHEN the swallows go the country squires appear. The former have lately been assembling in flocks, clustering on the ridges of houses and on the battlements of churches, and have for the most part taken their flight; whilst of the latter we have had quite a flock buzzing and chattering about the country during the last fortnight. At the bottom of multiformity, say the philosophers, lies unity; and, if we examine the matter, we shall find that it is so with our genus country squire. There are various external developments—each has something different to say to all his fellows; but a unity of dullness lies at the bottom of all. Take a few examples:—Here is Mr. Adderley, to begin with. He spoke at Colleshill and at Burton-upon-Trent. At the former place he raked up the odd assertion that Mr. Bright had expressed a wish that Savoy might be destroyed (meaning that the people might perish) rather than we should go to war with France to rescue Savoy from the Emperor's grip. Now, Mr. Bright said nothing of the sort. In a passionate strain Mr. Bright exclaimed "Perish Savoy! rather than enter upon a war with France;" but every unprejudiced man knew that he meant "perish Savoy as a State." And when it is remembered that in the last war between France and England a greater number of people were killed than the population of Savoy and Nice together amounts to, and that more money was spent by England alone than would purchase the fee-simple of Savoy and Nice, and, further, when we reflect how uncertain war is, and that, possibly, after sacrificing a hecatomb of men and spending millions of treasure, France might possibly still retain its prey, the passionate expression of Mr. Bright does not seem to me so very extravagant after all. Again, in Mr. Bass's pale ale store-room Mr. Adderley remarked:—"There are men in Parliament who have told us in so many words that a majority of the members of Parliament and of the people of the country would be content to see England a French province if they could add one per cent to their profits." Now, that Mr. Adderley should believe that any member uttered such nonsense as this is truly wonderful. Mr. Adderley is member for North Staffordshire. He has a fatal facility of talking at any length and saying nothing; otherwise he is not specially gifted. He was, it is true, President of the Board of Health and Vice-President of the Board of Education in the last Derby Administration; but that proves nothing more than the well-known fact that Lord Derby was terribly pushed for men to fill up his offices.

Next comes Mr. Newdegate, whose talk was of protection. "Protection is not dead," said the hon. member for North Warwickshire: "it is as rampant as ever, for have we not poor laws and endowed schools?" The confusion of ideas here is glorious. Is there another man in England who would think that the "protection" of the poor from want and ignorance is the same as the protection of farmers and manufacturers from competition? Still Mr. Newdegate's utterance was better than Mr. Adderley's, for the latter was barbed with political spite; and Newdegate is never malicious. Indeed, apart from his political crotchets, and his twist in Popery, he is one of the jolliest fellows in the House—a capital man across the county, like a good glass of wine, enjoys a joke, and has a hand and a purse always open to relieve the distressed.

And now we turn to Mr. Hubbard, a director of the Bank of England and a merchant, but a country squire nevertheless, for he has "a place" near Winslow, Bucks, where he hunts and shoots, and is every inch a squire. Mr. Hubbard, at a late agricultural meeting at Buckingham, of which enlightened borough he is the fitting representative, talked of many things, and amongst others upon the late "strikes" in London. And then he made this marvellous deliverance:—"No such absurd theories are broached in the agricultural districts, and, as a consequence, we never hear of agricultural strikes or agricultural rebellions against machinery." From which we gather that in Mr. Hubbard's opinion the agricultural labourers of Bucks are very far advanced in political knowledge to the artisans in towns. The London artisans are very ignorant, have not studied political economy, and therefore they are the victims of absurd theories. But it is not so in the agricultural villages. This, I think, is, on the whole, the most extraordinary utterance of the week.

Mr. Disraeli has also spoken—at the dinner of the Bucks Agricultural Association; but he kept aloof from politics, and clear of all controversial dangers, in which he did well.

Joseph Locke, whom we have lost prematurely, was lord of the manor of Honiton, in Devon, by purchase, and used to preside at the manorial courts. I mention this fact to show how our self-made men are pushing the old families from their thrones; for this manor of Honiton was once, and not far back, a possession of the Courtenay family. This family is represented by the Earl of Devon. It is said to be the oldest family in Europe. It traces from Pharamond, the founder of the French monarchy, and, still farther back, to the Roman Emperors at Constantinople. Gibbon, it will be remembered, has several pages in his "Rise and Fall" on the vicissitudes of this remarkable family. The Earl of Devon lives at Powderham Castle, not a great way from Honiton. The glory of the house of Courtenay, once so resplendent, has become dim, and of its vast possessions but little, comparatively, are retained by the noble Earl.

Returning to London is a dreary business after the annual autumnal holiday. No matter whether the birds were wild or the landlady unpleasant, whether the Tête Noire was impassable or the bathing at Broadstairs unusually chummy, whether there was a perpetual dread of passports unvisited or of halves of excursion-tickets left behind—it was holiday, and the mere knowledge of that fact dwarfed many disagreeables and magnified many little pleasures. Now back to the old mill-house grind, the dingy streets, and the eternal round of pen and ink, mixed with ten thousand personal worries and petty annoyances thereto accruing.

An additional gloom is cast round my column this week by the sudden and melancholy loss of Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P. A ten years' acquaintance with Mr. Ingram leaves me competent to speak to his character. He was a very warm-hearted, impulsive, liberal man, self-made, reared by self-help in Mr. Smiles's truest sense of the term; he retained some of his native roughness to the last; he was not a phrase-wreather nor a finesser in his language, but he was marvellously shrewd at hitting the public taste, and, though he had the strongest horror of imposition, he was perfectly openhanded and generous in all his business relations. Is it Mr. Spurio or some other lyric bard who requests us to "speak of a man as we find him"? I speak, then, of Mr. Ingram as a man of great natural ability, of singular shrewdness in gauging the public taste, and of great liberality, geniality, and generosity.

The Garibaldi excursion business has not gone off quite so roscally as might have been wished. Six, at least, of the "excursionists" cried "Peccavi!" and left the *Melanz* at Plymouth. Their comrades taunt them with having "shown the white feather;" but they rejoined that the accommodation provided for them was disgraceful in the extreme, and only to be exceeded in misery by the style of company with whom they found themselves associated. I confess that, so far as one has hitherto learned, my individual sympathies go with the returning gentlemen. It is a mere matter of temperament, and, though I cannot conceive a man of education or of decent status in England being tempted to give up his position for the mere sake of going out to fight for the independence of a country with which he has nothing in common, and risking his life for a man he has never seen, and a cause he does not care for, still I should imagine that any gentleman, having so pledged himself, could not retire for the sake of a little temporary inconvenience, but decidedly would, if he found that he had made a mistake, and that the companions in his venture were such as he decidedly should not associate with. The malcontents say that roughs of the lowest description formed the staple portion of the excursionists, and this is easily credible. The English nation is far too practical nowadays to be set a-running after romantic miseries, and the solid pudding has far more attraction than the fame. I do not think that you will find that many clerks or shopmen had deserted their situations to gratify their cravings for military distinction; I do not think you would find that many of the English volunteer riflemen have quitted their own regiments to swell Garibaldi's ranks; but I do believe that the idle, the dissipated, the excitement-seeking, and the "ne'er-do-weels" have flocked to his standard in Salisbury-street; and, judging from the gathering, I am not at all disinclined to believe the story of the theft of the kits, to which one of the "returned" manfully sticks.

People are exclaiming at the disgraceful conduct of Herr Möller, the Staats-Procureur of Bonn, with which we have recently been made acquainted; but, after all, Herr Möller is not an uncommon specimen of the kindly feeling cherished by the German folk to England and the English, but those who have lived among them on the Rhine-bord could tell a perfectly different tale. Generally speaking, both the military and civil officials of Prussia have anything but an Anglomania; on the contrary, they rigidly eschew English acquaintance, and speak openly of their dislike to the country. In the first particular they are perhaps right, as the Englishman living for economy at a German town is frequently an undesirable acquaintance, but he can scarcely be considered chargeable with the fault that Herr Möller brought against us, and that zealous functionary will, doubtless, be sorry that he spoke. Among the Rhine towns Bonn has always been noted for its anti-English feeling, and this is to be found not among the University Burchen, as might have been anticipated, but among the officials and tradesmen of the place.

Mr. George Henry Money is evidently anxious to rival Mr. Abram Hayward and "Original" Walker as a gourmand and gastronomic writer. He started the "Dinner Question," which was so pertinaciously argued in all the journals last year, and this year he returns to the charge with a letter a column in length in the *Times*, descriptive of a dinner given to him in Moscow. None but gourmands, I suppose, can appreciate gourmandism; but certainly, to a plain beef, mutton, and ordinary entrée eater, Mr. Money's Russian dishes seemed horribly nasty. The most charming part of his letter is to be found in the naïveté in which he states that before dinner he bathed, and was afterwards "dressed all over with laurentine bough," with the leaves steeped in perfume—a wondrous promoter of appetite.

With October comes the commencement of the theatrical season, and this winter promises already to be fertile in dramatic amusement. Mr. E. T. Smith, regardless of having the conduct of two opera companies on his shoulders, has determined to rescue Drury Lane from the reproach of being merely a "pantomime theatre," and he has engaged a company amongst which we read the names of Mr. Charles Mathews, Mrs. Stirling and her daughter, Mr. Walter Lacy, and Mr. Ryder. This is promising; and if Mr. Tom Taylor's new play, in which they are all to appear, gives scope for the display of their abilities, the public will have great cause to be grateful to Mr. Smith.

Mr. Wigan has already made several engagements for the St. James's. Among his company are Mr. Emery, Miss Herbert, and Miss Kate Terry. Mr. Fechter goes to the Princess's, and makes his first appearance in the English language; and Mr. John Brougham, the Columbian Irishman, appears at the Haymarket in a comedy of his own writing.

THE INCOME TAX.

MR. GLADSTONE has in store for us a change which, if we mistake not, will create quite as much sensation and give him and everybody else quite as much trouble as even he can desire.

It may be remembered that, among the other shifts to which Mr. Gladstone had to resort in order to balance his accounts with the current year, there figured side by side with the Spanish windfall a quarter's income tax. Whether this expedient, by which a portion of the income of next year was drawn back to fill a place in this, suggested the change we do not know; but certain it is that what the Budget treated as a matter of account is about to be reduced to a matter of fact, and that it is the intention of Mr. Gladstone to collect the income tax quarterly instead of half-yearly, commencing the operation with the 20th day, just past, of this present month of September. Our readers, in their capacity of contributors to the revenue, which can never long be absent from their minds, are doubtless aware that the Chancellor of the Exchequer shears his flock—that is, collects the income tax—twice in the year, leaving such wool as may grow within the period of six months to be snipped off by the payment of the assessed taxes. The year is at present divided for our greater ease and satisfaction into four periods. In December we pay our income tax, in March our assessed taxes; in June again our income tax, and in September again our assessed taxes. The stars which rule the fate of the British nation have placed the income tax at the Solstice, and the assessed taxes at the Equinox. This is to endure no longer, and the inhabitants of the different schedules must prepare themselves to pay four times a year, instead of twice. Mr. Gladstone's desire—very natural in the position to which he has brought our finances—of gaining to the credit of the present year a quarter's income tax, and indemnifying the next year and all succeeding ones by a similar anticipation, has, no doubt, been the cause of the change; but it is easier to see why the thing was done than to justify the doing it. The very consideration of convenience which recommends quarterly payment in the case of official salaries dissuades the quarterly payment in the case of the other schedules. The burden of a tax consists not only in the sum actually paid, but in the trouble and annoyance attending payment. At a time when the only prospect we have before us is, through the agency of Mr. Gladstone, a large increase of the income tax—at a time when, in defiance of all his former professions, he has made this tax the sheet-anchor of our finance and a permanent and indispensable part of our ordinary revenue—he does ill, we think, to try the patience of the public by doubling the trouble connected with the payment. Something, no doubt, will be gained in the way of interest by taking the money at the end of the quarter instead of leaving it to fester in the pocket of the taxpayer till the end of the half year; but this gain, whatever it be, is really a new tax, imposed by the will and pleasure of Mr. Gladstone, without the consent or even the knowledge of the House of Commons; and Mr. Gladstone, who distinctly denies the right of the House of Lords to refuse to repeal a tax, ought scarcely, in consistency, if he is studious of that distinction, to assume to himself this new and independent power of taxation.—*Times*.

THE STORM ON MONDAY NIGHT.—Late on Monday night the metropolis was visited by a hurricane which appears to have extended along the coast with equal severity, and unhappily led to several shipwrecks. In the Downs, at daybreak, no less than three wrecks were discovered on the Goodwin Sands—a barque of large size, a brig, and a smaller vessel, and were all dismantled. Instant aid was sent off from Ramsgate, and by the last accounts received from the wrecks it appears that the crews of the unfortunate vessels were all saved. The barque proved to be the *Linda*, of W. Hoby, outward bound, from Middlesbrough to Alexandria. The other vessels were the *Arif*, of Gothenburg, from Hernosand to Marseilles, and a Norwegian, which has since sunk in the sands. Two steam-tugs and several Margate and Deal luggers went off to the wrecks, saving as much of the property as could be recovered. Two vessels are reported foundered off the Norfolk coast. Along the banks of the Thames many of the cellars and kitchens were flooded, and some of the fields in the neighbourhood of Lewisham were placed under water; while in Dartford some of the streets were flooded so as to impede the ordinary traffic. In the neighbourhood of Kennington many of the houses were inundated. In Brixton-road, for a quarter of a mile beyond Kennington Church, the water was so high that the early comittees to the City had some difficulty in getting through, as they were submerged to above the axle-tree, and in some cases the water flowed into the bodies of the carriages.

ANOTHER IRISH GRIBBANCE.—A new "Irish wrong" has been trumped up by the Freeman's Journal. Sir James Hudson's alleged refusal to take the imprisoned members of the Pope's Irish Brigade off the hands of the Sardinian Government, and send them home as "distressed British subjects," is viewed by our contemporary as an act of injustice, which the British Minister at Turin would not dare to inflict upon Englishmen "under circumstances." In a letter to the *Times*, apropos of a leading article in that journal on the surrender of a portion of the Irish troops at Novara, Sir G. Bowyer says:—"It is but justice to state that those 600 men were cut off from the rest of the Papal army, and that they surrendered to the Sardinian troops under General Fanti. Surely there can be no discussion in surrendering before such overwhelming numbers; and an obstinate resistance would have been folly, especially as it could lead to no military result. I must add that no one could suppose that General Lamoricière, with a force under 20,000 men, most of them raw recruits, could successfully resist 50,000 Sardinian regular troops. But such a gross outrage as the Sardinian invasion could perhaps scarcely be anticipated, even in these days of piracy and revolution. If General Lamoricière had had fair play, he would have defended the Papal States; but, placed between Garibaldi and a Sardinian army of 50,000 men, no generalship and no bravery could be of any avail."

THE VOLUNTEER RIFLE MOVEMENT.

THE Secretary of State for War has addressed the Lords Lieutenant of the different counties in England and Wales upon the subject of mounted rifle corps. Concerning the appointment of a Sergeant-Instructor to every corps of mounted rifle volunteers which is not entitled to the service of an Adjutant, he says the qualifications of a Sergeant-Instructor of a mounted rifle volunteer corps should be as follows:—

1. Five years' service (three of which as a non-commissioned officer) in the regular Army, or in the army of the late East India Company, or in her Majesty's Indian Forces.
 2. A complete knowledge of mounted drill.
 3. A good character, as established by satisfactory testimonials.
 4. The age of the Sergeant-Instructor is not to exceed fifty years.
- He will be required, if necessary, to be attached to a regiment of infantry of the Line to learn mounted drill.
- He will also be required to pass through a course of musketry instructions at Hythe if he has not already done so.
- Recommendations of Sergeant-Instructor for mounted rifle volunteer corps should be made by commanding officers to the Lord Lieutenant of the county, and, if approved by him, should be submitted for the consideration of the Secretary of State for War.

The Inspector-General of Volunteers has appointed to-day for the inspection of the North Middlesex Rifles. The council, with a view to encourage enrolment, have reduced the subscription to 5s. 3d. for effectives, and 2s. 6d. for cadets, for the remainder of the current year, without entrance fee.

A keenly-contested shooting-match took place among the various volunteer corps of Cheshire last week, on Leasowe-common, near Birkenhead. There were sixty-one competitors, from twenty-three corps, and the targets were ranged at a distance of from 300 to 800 yards. The prizes consisted of sums of money from £10 to £50, and rifles by celebrated makers.

The proposed establishment of a County Rifle Association for Wilts, on the model of the National Association, has met with the approval of most of the leading noblemen and gentlemen of the county. Mr. Sidney Herbert, M.P., has consented to accept the presidency.

By the permission of the Lord Mayor the Workmen's Volunteer Brigade assembled in Guildhall on Saturday last for the purpose of being inspected by General Beaton, under whose command it has been understood the brigade will be placed. The Workmen's Volunteer Brigade numbers now nearly 600 enrolled, and, with companies which have signified their intention to join them, the muster-roll of a regiment 1000 strong will be complete.

A great review of the Yorkshire Volunteers was to have been held yesterday on the Knavesmire.

The 3rd Essex (Brentwood) Corps assembled on Friday last, by invitation of Mr. C. T. Tower, a private in the corps, and proprietor of the Park of Weald. This veteran volunteer, now in his eighty-sixth year, commanded a volunteer brigade in 1803, and was reviewed by his Majesty George III. in Hyde Park, and at the review in June last marched before her Majesty as a private. Prizes were shot for, and afterwards the veteran private entertained the corps at an excellent dinner.

A plan of the review and sham-fight operations which are to take place at Nanzing-common, the property of Colonel Palmer, the Commandant of the West Essex Yeomanry, and in which the various Middlesex, Essex, Herts, and Victoria Rifles are to take part, has been received at headquarters at Kilburn.

The London Volunteer Fusiliers have been largely augmented by the amalgamation of another corps, and it is reported that another influential corps is also about to join; so that ere long they anticipate being able to form five battalions.

Messrs. Muller and Whomes, members of the 4th Kent Volunteer Rifles, have just returned to Woolwich from Germany with three prizes won at the national rifle match held at Cologne. One of these is the first English prize, consisting of a massive and richly-embossed silver cup; the second is a gold and silver cross, given for shooting off the wing of a wooden bird; and the third is a medal, bearing on one side the name of the recipient, and on the other the inscription in German, "Long live Victoria!"

THE WHITWORTH GUN.—It was stated by a contemporary some weeks ago that the Ordnance Select Committee had reported unfavourably of Mr. Whitworth's guns, and we at the time promptly contradicted the statement, which was not founded on fact. The result of the experiments which have taken place as yet has been so far favourable that the Government have ordered two 80-pounders and two 12-pounders for further experiments. From the great facility of loading, and other advantages possessed by Mr. Whitworth's guns, it does not at present appear likely that the ultimate decision will be otherwise than favourable.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

MR. LINSEY'S VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES.—The *New York Herald*, referring to this subject, says:—"Mr. Lindsey is no doubt sent here to confer with Lord Lyons, precisely as Mr. Cobden was dispatched to Paris to confer with Lord Cowley upon the recent Treaty of Commerce between France and England, and as Lord Elgin was sent here to negotiate the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada, of which province he had been Governor, and was naturally supposed to be acquainted with its affairs. This mission has undoubtedly been prompted by the immense increase in the shipping trade and commerce of the United States. As long as our foreign trade was confined to the Atlantic and the Gulf, England thought or cared little about our views upon the navigation and coasting laws; but now that our trade with China, Japan, and the East is opening up, and that our coasting trade extends round the Horn, from the eastern to the western shores of the continent, the British Government is anxious to obtain for British shipping a reciprocity of that favour which American vessels enjoy, according to the coasting and navigation laws of England."

THE DUCHESS D'ALBA.—The *Monitor* pays the following tribute to the lamented sister of the Empress:—"The Duchess D'Alba has passed away at an early age. Her beauty, grace, and wit made her the arbiter of elegance and the soul of all the fêtes of Madrid, where she was called the Queen of the Salons. She made use of her empire to alleviate misfortune, to protect talent, and sometimes to excite noble and patriotic enthusiasm in that portion of the Spanish aristocracy in whom luxury had not yet obliterated the chivalrous virtues of their ancestors. The fatigue entailed on the Duchess by the illness of one of her children made the first inroad on her health. She was brought to Paris to have the best medical advice, but the malady had already gone so far as to defy all the resources of science. This lady, loaded with all the gifts of fortune, a happy mother, an adored daughter, the sister and intimate friend of Sovereigns, evinced in her last moments a strength of mind and a resignation worthy of her race. In the midst of the most acute sufferings she never lost her serenity nor even that meek sprightliness for which she was so remarkable. Her aim appeared to be to animate the hopes or rather the illusions of her mother, while the latter found the courage to conceal from her daughter the agony of her uneasiness. The Duchess expired with a smile on her lips and in the arms of her mother at the moment when the Empress her sister was just approaching the capital of the French African possessions."

ANNEXATION BRIBES.—The following is a list of the advantages which have been accorded to Nice by the Emperor during his short stay there. One or two of the items have been already mentioned:—1. The improvement of the road from the Var to the Col di Tenda, crossing through Nice, has been decided on. The road will be carried along the right bank of the torrent Paillon, and a bridge is to be constructed opposite the Place Napoleon. The total expense is estimated at 1,200,000 fr., of which the State will furnish one-third. 2. Exoneration from the payment of 50,000 fr., which the town was to have furnished for the purchase of the Imperial College. 3. The Emperor has ordered to the town of Nice for a prefecture the Imperial Palace which Victor Emmanuel had made over to the Civil List. This donation is estimated in value at 400,000 fr. The Emperor has also ordered to the town all the ground belonging to the Palace as far as the Place St. Dominique, to serve as the site for the construction of an Hotel de Ville and a building for the archives. 4. The Empress left a sum of 10,000 fr. for the Salles d'Asile. 5. Another large sum was left with the prefect for the poor. 6. The Emperor has ordered the survey for a road between Nice and Villefranche as far as St. Hospice. This road will form a part of the Imperial highway leading from Antibes to Genoa, between Nice and Beaulieu. The whole of these favours together represent a sum of nearly one million francs, for which Nice is indebted to the Imperial munificence. Add to the above the two millions which the embankment of the Var will cost, and which is to be defrayed by the State; also two millions which will be expended in the formation and keeping in repair of the Imperial road from Nice to Barcelonnette by the valley of the Var; and another million to be paid by the State towards the works for the departmental roads, and it will be seen that the arrondissement of Nice will have been a very considerable gainer by the annexation.

LOSS OF THE "LADY ELGIN."

DEATH OF MR. HERBERT INGRAM, M.P.

ON the evening of the 7th of this month the steamer *Lady Elgin* sailed from Chicago for Lake Superior with a large party of excursionists, and, altogether, some three hundred and eighty persons on board. With such a number the accommodation of berths for all the passengers was, of course, difficult; and there seems to have been a determination to pass the night with all possible festivity. It blew hard; a squall came on; still fear was the last thought of the passengers. Neither the hour, nor the storm, nor sea-sickness interrupted music or dancing. Thus the night was passed until about half-past two o'clock in the morning. At that time the schooner *Augusta* approached. The captain of this vessel states that he descried the steamer's lights, but mistook her distance, which he regarded as about half a mile, when, in fact, she was almost close upon her. Too late he turned his helm hard apart. The crash came, the bows of the schooner cutting into the steamer's broadside, just aft the port paddle-box. The schooner became for the moment wedged into the sides of the sinking steamer. It was but for a moment, and she stood away and got clear off. The captain of the steamer immediately lowered a boat with the view of rowing round to examine the nature of the injury. The boat was manned, but it had but one oar, and was found to be useless. The sea meanwhile nearly stove it in against the ship's sides, and it almost immediately drifted upon an island in immediate proximity to the scene of the wreck. The hole stove into the ship's side was too low to be reached. She was heeled over in vain for this purpose, and her draught of water was materially increased by 150 or 180 head of cattle, which the captain next ordered to be thrown overboard. All this of course took time. There were only two other boats now belonging to the ship. These were launched as soon as possible. The passengers were then ordered to get life-preservers, which, it appears, most of them were able to do; but probably they were either inefficient, or the crew did not know how to adjust them, for—though the current was drifting, as we have seen in the case of the first boat, on the adjacent island—few, if any, of the passengers appear to have been saved in this manner.

All this was but the work of a quarter of an hour; for in fifteen minutes after the collision took place the engines fell with a fearful crash through the bottom of the ship, as in the case of the *Royal Charter*. Immediately, of course, the hull went down. The hurricane-deck then alone remained floating, and many clung to the last refuge. But the hurricane-deck was soon split into five distinct fragments, from which all are supposed to have been quickly washed. One sea after another broke over this deck, and one by one the passengers were washed off, the captain, who was cheering them to the last, among the number. Of the two boats which put off one contained thirteen passengers, who were landed, the other eight, of whom four were washed out.

The captain of the schooner maintains that the night was such as to preclude him from rendering any assistance. The authorities are not satisfied with such defence, and an action has been commenced for the amercement of the schooner in 60,000 dollars.

Of the several accounts of the disaster, narrated by survivors, we take the following. Mr. Caryl, clerk of the *Lady Elgin*, says:—

The schooner *Augusta*, of Oswego, collided with the steamer when she was about thirty-five miles from Chicago and ten miles from land. The collision took place at the midships gangway, and on the larboard side of the steamer. The two vessels separated immediately afterwards; and the schooner, having her sails set and the wind blowing freshly, drifted from the steamer very soon. When the collision occurred there were music and dancing going forward in the principal cabin. Instantly after the crash of collision both ceased, and the steamer sank half an hour after. Passing through the cabins, I saw the ladies pale, motionless, and silent. There was no cry, no shriek on board, no sound of any kind but that of the escaping steam and surging waves. Whether the ladies were silent from fear, or were not aware of the imminent fate which they stood quietly awaiting, I could not say. A boat was lowered for the purpose of examining the leak, which soon made itself known; but there were only two oars to row it with, and unfortunately at that moment some one had taken possession of one of them, and the boat was consequently useless. We succeeded in reaching the larboard wheel once, wherein the leak was, but were soon driven from it by the fury of the waves, and washed ashore at the village of Winetka. There were only two other boats on the steamer. One of these took thirteen persons from her, all of whom were saved. The other boat took eight persons, but only half that number reached land alive, the other four being drowned on the beach when the boat drifted there. The rush of water through the leak had extinguished the fires before I left the steamer, and the engines had ceased working in consequence. The wind was blowing so hard and in such a direction as to drift the boats, bodies of the drowned, and fragments of the wreck up the lake. I fancied I could see from the beach to which I was drifted fragments of wreck, and human beings struggling with the waters, drifting towards the shore.

The following is the statement of Mr. Michael E. Smith, of Ontonagon, who was saved on a portion of the hurricane-deck:—

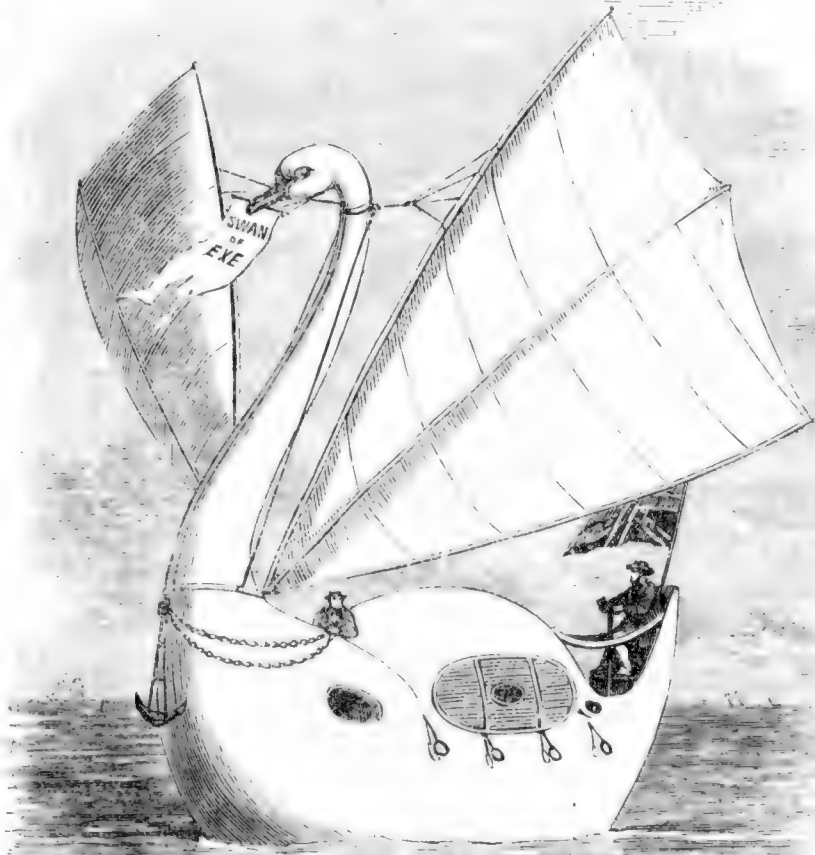
I was asleep in the mate's room at the time of the accident. The watchman came in and told the first mate that a vessel had run into the steamer's port side, just forward of the wheelhouse, and stove a hole in her. The mate and myself went directly on deck; found Captain Wilson there. The steamer had on board some 150 to 180 head of cattle. The captain ordered the cattle to be thrown overboard, and they were thrown over by the crew. The first and second mates went in the life-boat to stop the leak. They found the hole so low that they could not get at it. The steamer was lifted over, but they could not get at the leak. The captain ordered all the passengers to get life-preservers; I think most of them did. He then ordered the crew to take axes and break open the state-room doors, so that none should be left in them. I think nearly every passenger got out, although I pulled one out as we floated by the state-room. A short time after this the engine fell through the bottom of the vessel—I should think fifteen minutes after the schooner struck. The hull went down immediately, leaving the hurricane-deck floating. A great portion of the passengers were on the hurricane-deck when the hull went down. The most of them jumped off very soon, thinking it would sink. The hurricane-deck soon separated into five pieces. There were twenty-five on the part on which I was; the captain was on this. There were some military from Milwaukee and six or seven ladies. The other four pieces went off with a number on each. We held the cabin-doors for sails, and came down smoothly as far as Winetka. When within a few rods of the shore the raft capsized. Some of us got back on her, among them the captain and myself. The captain got one of the ladies back on; a big sea came and washed us off. The captain was the last man on her. I heard him cheering the passengers. Another sea came, washed him off, and he was drowned. Of the twenty-five who were on her only eight were saved. After the life-boat was launched a yawl, which was aft, was launched. Two boats were launched from the hurricane-deck. When it became light in the morning the four rafts were in sight, and a great many floating on pieces of the wreck.

Of the 350 or 400 persons said to have been on board fewer than twenty are known to be saved. Among those who were lost was Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P. for Boston. This gentleman was accompanied by his son, who is also lost. The news of Mr. Ingram's death created as great a sensation of regret in Canada as it has in England, where the rare qualities which gained him fortune and position are better known, perhaps. It is somewhat remarkable that the accident to the *Lady Elgin* took place on the anniversary of the explosion on board the *Great Eastern*, Mr. Ingram being one of the passengers on board at the time of the occurrence. He was, indeed, indirectly, the means of saving the lives of the majority of those on board; for it was out of compliment to him that they remained remote from the scene of the explosion in the dining-saloon, and were actually engaged in pledging his health at the moment when the water-jacket of the funnel burst. Mr. Ingram's body has been recovered, and is now on its way to England for interment. The body of the unfortunate gentleman's son had not been discovered when the last American mail was dispatched.

FATAL BRIDGE-BREAKING ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident occurred at Manchester on Monday evening by the breaking of an iron footbridge which crosses the Rochdale Canal from the end of Prussia-street towards New Islington. The New Islington wakes were being held on a piece of vacant ground near the bridge, and at the time of the accident a large number of persons were crossing. Suddenly a crack was heard, and immediately afterwards the bridge fell into the canal beneath, carrying with it about 150 persons, chiefly young women. The bridge fell in an upright position, the centre-breaking after it had reached the bottom of the canal, and the crowd upon it were kept standing by the iron railings. Several persons were taken out in a half-senseless condition, and some were slightly bruised, but only one life was lost—that of a child, about twelve years old.

A NOVEL YACHT.

THE annexed Engraving represents a beautiful yacht built on the model of Bewick's *Mute Swan*, only four times the size, and launched last week at Exmouth, South Devon. The inventor and owner is Captain George Peacock, F.R.G.S., retired from the house of Seymour, Peacock, and Co., London, and now residing at Starcross, near Exeter. The vessel's exterior is painted white, with gilt mouldings, and she is fitted up in the most elegant manner. On a blue silken flag, fluttering from a brass rod in the gigantic bird's mouth, is its title, "*The Swan of the Exe*," on the estuary of which river it is now floating. The length of the *Swan* is 17 feet 6 inches, its greatest breadth of beam 7 feet 6 inches, and its height, from the keel to the top of the back, 7 feet 3 inches, being exactly four times the size of Bewick's *Mute Swan*. Even in detail the proportions of a swan on an enlarged scale are adhered to. Its neck and head, beautifully carved, rise gracefully sixteen feet above the water line. The wings of the bird are represented by the sails, which are hoisted and lowered by halyards running through gilt pendent blocks attached to a gilded ring at the upper part of the neck. The vessel has a double keel—or, rather, there are twin boats beneath the water-line—and the water rises under the vessel in an oblong compartment in the centre. By these means not only does the *Swan* maintain its erect position if run upon a sandbank in the shallows of the Exe, but the necessity for ballasting is dispensed with, and all possibility of capsizing or sinking removed. The vessel is, in fact, a perfect life-boat. Instead of the keels being parallel, as is usual with twin vessels, they widen gradually towards the stern, and thus allow freer passage for the water. Besides the wings a propelling force is given by means of two powerful steel webbed and feathering feet, placed in their natural position between the keels. A lever, with handles worked by two or four persons in the same manner as a fire-engine, is fixed in an oaken stanchion inside, which lever, moving in universal ball and socket joints, gives a reciprocating motion to the feet. The progress of the majestic bird may be accelerated by two pairs of oars; and the rudder, being constructed like the tail of a fish, can also be used for the same purpose. By these united means of propulsion Capt. Peacock calculates that in smooth water a minimum speed of five miles an hour may be obtained. The *Swan* is especially built for sailing on ornamental waters or inland lakes. The interior fittings somewhat resemble those of a first-class railway carriage, and, indeed, by substituting a coachbox for the neck, and with the addition of wheels, the *Swan* would make a very commodious and handsome land carriage. The seats are covered with green morocco and stuffed with granulated cork and cocoanut fibre. The ceiling is lined with a 3-inch air casing to exclude the heat. There are Venetian blinds at the sides, with oval plate-glass windows, which can be lifted or lowered at pleasure. In the centre is a table large enough for ten persons to dine comfortably at, and, with one of Captain Peacock's admirable life-preserving "poncho mattresses" spread on the top, at night a capital bed is improvised. In the table are small apertures which open to the water underneath, and thus afford the opportunity of fishing whilst sitting at table. Any aquatic prey thus obtained may be dressed in a miltum in parvo cooking-apparatus on board, the smoke from which is conveyed through the bird's neck and out at its nostrils, the woodwork being protected by a safe-water-casing round the flue. In the breast of the bird is a ladies' cabin, fitted up as a boudoir. The fittings also include a pumping-apparatus, a fresh-water tank, and lockers innumerable for the storing of every necessary. The whole of the interior is either covered with morocco or delicately painted. The steerer sits high in the tail of the bird, and, halyards in hand, controls the vessel as easily as the driver of a hansom does his horse. Behind the neck is an aperture large enough for a man to get out of when the sails require reefing, or the anchor lowering.



NEW YACHT BUILT FOR CAPTAIN G. PEACOCK, F.R.G.S.

The *Swan's* register is about five tons, its internal capacity 500 cubic feet, and its total weight about 16 cwt. When fully stored, and carrying fifteen persons, its draught of water is only seventeen inches.

FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

THE most fashionable bonnets of the season are those composed of crape, either white or coloured, and trimmed with velvet. In form they are rather larger than those hitherto worn. The crowns are frequently flat, and the fronts very wide, with under-trimming of flowers across the forehead. Black lace is freely introduced in the trimming of bonnets. Black ribbon is also employed in combination with coloured ribbon or flowers.

In Paris many silk dresses are made in the following style:—At the bottom of the skirt one broad flounce, cut the bias way, and surmounted by a narrow flounce forming a heading to the broad one. Both flounces are cut out at the edges, and a second jupe, finished with a hem, descends just to the top of the narrow flounce. A broad ceinture of silk the same as the dress, and with fringed ends, is fastened on one side of the waist, the ends flowing over the skirt. Another favourite style of trimming for silk dresses consists of a broad band of velvet, the colour of the silk placed quite at the edge of the skirt.

Dresses made of silk are of two colours, or rather of two shades of the same colour, are fashionable in Paris. An evening dress, recently made in this style, in pink glacé of two shades, had a very distinguishing effect. The skirt had several narrow flounces, with cut edges and alternating in the two shades of colour—namely, pale and deep pink. The corsage was pointed at the waist, and had bretelles with cut edges in the two shades of pink. The short sleeves were in two puffs, the one of pale and the other of deep pink.

At the present season, especially in the country, it is very much the custom to wear for dinner dress and demi-evening toilet low corsages with canezous or pelerines of lace or tulle. Corsages of white muslin, with coloured skirts, are likewise very fashionable. Our Illustration (Fig. 2) shows a costume in this style. Canezous are made extremely showy and elegant by the addition of bows of coloured ribbon or velvet, with which they are profusely ornamented.

Summer mantelets have now almost entirely disappeared. They are superseded by mantles and paletots of light cloth or cashmere, usually slate or light drab colour, and frequently enlivened by a variety of coloured trimmings. Many beautiful mantles of black and coloured velvet are in preparation. They are trimmed with rich black guipure. Large mantles of a circular form, made of black silk, are likely to be worn during the intermediate season. Cashmere shawls, especially those of the form designated in Paris the Cashmere Lounge, are now, as always at the present season, fashionable.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1.—Robe of very fine grey cashmere, having the edge of the skirt ornamented with an arabesque border in violet-coloured soutache. Zouave jacket bordered in corresponding style. Chemisette of batiste, finished at the throat by a band of needlework. Full under-sleeves of batiste, with worked wristbands. Ceinture of broad violet-coloured ribbon, fastened on one side of the waist in a bow with long, flowing ends. Cap of guipure trimmed with violet ribbon.

Fig. 2.—Dress of black glacé, the skirt trimmed with three rows of black guipure over bands of white silk. The corsage and sleeves are trimmed in the same manner, but with guipure of narrower width than that employed for the skirt. Collar and under-sleeves of worked muslin. Bonnet of white chip, trimmed with white ribbon figured with pink, and a demi-wreath of roses across the front. The undertrimming consists of three roses passing across the forehead, and ruches of blonde at each side.

Fig. 3.—Skirt of light green silk, with a corsage of white muslin. The latter is formed of alternate rows of drawn muslin and needlework insertion, disposed so as to present the effect of a low corsage and chemisette. The sleeves are demi-long and loose at the ends, with revers and epaulets, trimmed with quilled ribbon of the colour of the skirt. A long sash of green saracenet ribbon is fastened in front of the waist. The cap is a round of black lace encircled by loops of narrow pink ribbon, intermingled with rosebuds.

Fig. 4.—Robe of groseille-coloured silk. The skirt is trimmed with narrow flounces ranged in two distinct groups, and with bows of velvet fixed at equal intervals on the upper flounce of each group. The corsage is high and pointed in front of the waist. The sleeves are wide, descending in a point on the outside of the arm, and trimmed to correspond with the skirt. Bonnet of white crape. The crown is with



FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

out stiffening and is covered with black tulle. Bouquets of flowers on the outside and under the brim. The bavolet and strings are of white ribbon striped with groseille. Collar and under-sleeves of worked muslin.

COLONEL PEARD.

We have great pleasure in introducing to our readers Colonel Peard, Garibaldi's Englishman, who, since the campaign in Northern Italy, has followed the fortunes of his chieftain in Sicily. Colonel Peard, of whom the London daily papers gave such extraordinary accounts of his manners and of the motives which led him to join Garibaldi's force, has recently been described by a correspondent and companion-in-arms as a fine English gentleman, and not the melodramatic hero that people who know him only through the fame of his exploits are apt to believe. He is said to be a handsome man, with long hair, beard tinged with white, with the true English blue eye, and the calm self-possession which is the true characteristic of his race. Although he bears some of the marks of age, Colonel Peard still seems in possession of the full vigour of manhood, and carries a knapsack weighing 50lb. with a step as elastic and untiring as most younger men. Some of the stories which are related in foreign journals, and supposed to describe the habits of the Colonel, are amongst the most amusing mistakes to which they are so peculiarly liable. One of these narratives describes him as a sort of misanthrope, who is never happy except when engaged in picking off an enemy with his rifle, and that for every victim of this unerring weapon a notch is cut in the stock of the piece. If this, however, had been the case, the whole woodwork of this said rifle would have been long ago whittled away: the truth being that it is a beautiful, smooth, double-barrelled deerstalker, scarcely defaced by a scratch; while its owner is one of the most sociable of men, thoroughly attached to Garibaldi, who in return esteems him highly. Strangely enough, there is such a real or fancied resemblance between the two men that Colonel Peard has on many occasions received the public ovations which were intended for his chief; and sometimes, when both have been present, Garibaldi himself fostering the delusion by helping to cheer his double, and greatly enjoying the fun. The calm boldness with which Colonel Peard has acted on several difficult occasions has created for him a wonderful amount of favour amongst Garibaldi's troops; and at the Opera in Naples when the officers of the navy heard that Garibaldi's Englishman was in the house they sent to invite him to their box, and received him standing, while the whole house gave cheers for Queen Victoria and the "Inglesi." It is scarcely wonderful that the Colonel should be the subject of some enthusiasm when we consider the sort of courage he possesses. This cannot be better exemplified than by one of his last exploits as told by a newspaper correspondent as follows:—"Garibaldi has preceded his army by some forty miles on the march from Reggio, and Colonel Peard was usually with him. About ten days since, however, he in his turn preceded Garibaldi by some fifty miles, and, accompanied by three other officers, advanced to a station of the Royal army, where he believed there were some four or five hundred disaffected men, all ready to go over to Garibaldi. To his surprise, on arriving he found, instead of a detachment, a very strong body of troops in a commanding position. It was, however, too late for retreat, so he walked up to the nearest officer and said, 'I am sent to accept your submission; favour me by taking me to the officer in command.' This was done, and the officer, thinking that Garibaldi was at hand, at once gave up his command, and 10,000 soldiers laid down their arms to four officers who were about fifty miles in advance of their own men. Not content with this, he then took possession of the telegraph, and announced to the authorities at Naples the 'arrival of Garibaldi in great force,' which message considered by the Government as advised from their own officers, was immediately acted on, and caused the withdrawal of the King's troops from Eboli."

Altogether there are among the Garibaldians some of the best representatives of English pluck and endurance. Throughout the campaign there have been, besides Colonel Peard, the well-known Colonel Dunne, and that Major Windham whose energetic training and soldierly courage has made some of the Italian regiments into veterans.

NEW ZEALAND AS IT IS, AND AS IT SHOULD NOT BE.

The following letter from a settler at Taranaki, in New Zealand, is very significant of the condition of the disturbed districts:—"When the Maori war now raging in this province broke out I had barely time to give you a hurried intimation of it, which I did in a letter early in March last. I now proceed to give you some further particulars. On the 7th of March myself and family arrived in town. We were obliged to make a hasty retreat, having barely time to collect a few articles of food and clothing for the campaign. These, and our best cow, which we drove in, were all we could manage; the rest of the 'traps' we hid in the bush, and some things, such as wedges, we buried. We left all the crops, including mangolds, swedes, and culinary vegetables, and half an acre (four tons) of potatoes in the ground—a splendid crop on new bush-land, carefully planted and free from weeds. On the 9th of March I reported myself at the orderly-office, and on the morning of the following day appeared on parade, and was thence marched to the garrison on Marsland-hill, in a company of nine men, a sergeant, and corporal, to keep guard, there being at the time less than twenty soldiers in the place. We were relieved on Sunday at noon. Thus has it been ever since. Nine a.m. finds me on parade, and midnight and the small hours a lone sentry on some dreary plain, or in some gloomy valley, or on the shifting sandhills overlooking

the coast. Our pay is 1s. per day in money, and rations valued at 7d. In addition to the night duty the men are drafted in parties to cut down and burn the fern, thereby destroying the enemy's cover, or to work at the stockades now in course of erection on the borders of the town. Last week I went in an escort of fifty men to the bush to protect a working party whilst cutting supply-jacks for military purposes. In speaking of our departure from the bush I forgot to state that we left all the live stock, two cows (one with a calf at her side), and a fine young steer, two years old next grass; pigs, turkeys, geese (Canadian and English), Cochon China fowls, and bees, to go into the bush or to be shot by the Maoris, as the case may be. All the outsettlers are now living in the town, upon rations distributed weekly by the Provincial Government; the harvest could not be got in, most of the wheat has been left on the ground to rot, the potatoes were not ready to take up, and now it is not safe to go after them. The cattle and sheep are left to run wild, or be destroyed, and for the time being the province is overwhelmed by destruction.

"The natives, in a state of excitement and desperation, are lurking about the environs of the town, so that it is not safe to go beyond the lines. Nevertheless, being anxious to see our farm about a fortnight ago, in company with two neighbours I set out, and went to within a mile of the place, when we were alarmed by the discharge of firearms at no great distance, and we were afraid to proceed. On this expedition our dogs run down a fine boar, making a most horrible noise over the affair, whilst silence was to us just then particularly desirable. The boar was no use to us, being too heavy to carry; so we left him where he was. When the war broke out, like many others, we were

into subjection. This settlement is being continually strengthened by ships, men, guns, and munitions. What is the British Government about in the face of all this? Do they intend to give up New Zealand?

"We are in a most deplorable state; this war has already cost, during the past three months, in this settlement alone, £100,000, with nothing to show for it, and, so far as can be seen, without any prospect of action.

ENGLISH ARMAMENTS.

M. ALPHONSE ESQUIROS, the author of various articles on England and English life which have appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* in the course of the last three years, commences in the last number of that periodical a series of papers on our military institutions, the army and the volunteers, the military schools and arsenals. The first instalment of the series dwells at very considerable length on the arsenals and schools, and especially on Woolwich and its works. It is written with vivacity and spirit, and with an evident desire to be impartial and just towards England, where it will be read with interest, especially by military men. The following are the opening paragraphs:—

"The idea has been too lightly spread that Great Britain is not a military nation; the movement that has taken place during the last year in the United Kingdom sufficiently confutes this opinion, which at a given moment may become dangerous for the other States of Europe. On what, besides, is based the assertion that England is only a naval Power of the first class? Have not the English soldiers, although never numerous, sufficed for all the great eventualities of history? Has not the weight of their arms been felt

for centuries past in the balance in which are weighed the destinies of the Continent? Each time that it was necessary to conquer have they not conquered? I will not awaken irritating recollections; I will not write the name of a great battle so painful to our national self-love; it suffices to recall the fact that lately England, with a handful of men, reconquered India. Instead of denying history, it were better to seek by what ties the British character is linked to the group of martial nations. The Englishman is not warlike from taste; he does not love war for war's sake, or maintain an army for the ruinous pleasure of seeing bayonets glitter and banners flaunt. He has an army to defend his territory, his commerce, the immense network of his external relations and affairs. Experience has more than once shown him the necessity of putting the pride of riches under the protection of courage. The English soldier has less enthusiasm than coolness. On a battle-field he dies as he lives, with resolution and from a sentiment of duty. Immoveable in his ranks (*incbranable*), he feels that the responsibility of the labour which has made England an opulent nation rests upon his arms. The military element presents, then, in Great Britain peculiar and interesting traits. And then quite lately, besides the regular army, a new and independent army has arisen. Yesterday it existed but as a project, to-day it fills the towns with the noise of its clarions, passes reviews in Hyde Park and at Holyrood, and covers the plain with the smoke of its skirmishers. I speak of the volunteers or riflemen. We must investigate the origin of this movement, and the influence it has already exercised on English habits; but, before busying ourselves with the army and the volunteers, it will be well to study the military schools and arsenals. At a period when all the nations of Europe observe one another, and when, each moment, rumours of war arise, die away, and then again are heard, it is not useless to France to know the strength of her neighbours." With the bulk of the article we cannot meddle. When the series is complete it may be found worthy the attention of military critics in England. M. Esquiros evidently speaks from personal observation. Apparently he is familiar with our language, and has passed some time in England. We extract the concluding paragraph of his present article:—"The state of the English military schools and arsenals has now been shown. This study prepares us to enter into the organisation of the army and the volunteer movement. Here a fresh field of observation opens. It is the barracks, the fields, the parks, and even the public streets, that we must henceforward visit to acquire a complete idea of

the forces of England. It seems imprudent for Europe to judge those forces on vague reports, which alternately attenuate or exaggerate the character of the armaments. When I read the French newspapers, I think—to use an expression common on the other side of the Straits—that the Thames is on fire; when I read the English newspapers, I think it is the Seine. Without dwelling on such reports, I think that the armaments and military reforms of the United Kingdom are of a nature to make Europe seriously reflect. Every nation of the Continent, no matter which, that should feel disposed to come into collision with Great Britain ought to think twice about it. First and foremost she would find before her the old wooden wall of Old England, hitherto an impenetrable bulwark to her shores; behind the ships are soldiers, who are daily increasing in numbers and improving in organisation; behind those soldiers stands the armed nation."

OUTRAGE TO AN ENGLISHMAN AT BONN.

The following, from a leading article in the *Times*, describes an extraordinary outrage that has recently been perpetrated on the person of an English gentleman at Bonn on the Rhine:—

"A fortnight ago an English gentleman, holding office in her Majesty's household, was proceeding from Mayence to Cologne, in company with his sister-in-law, her husband, child, and nurse. Excluding the infant, the party occupied four out of the eight seats in the carriage, which, however, they had all to themselves until they arrived at Bonn. At that station two of the party alighted to get some refreshment, leaving articles enough on their seats to show that they were not vacated. Presently two German ladies entered the carriage, and



COLONEL PEARD, GARIBALDI'S ENGLISHMAN.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MR. GAISFORD, OF PLYMOUTH.)

just beginning to get a little settled, and to feel encouraged by the visible signs of prosperity springing up around us. A few days after the battle of Waireka I went at three o'clock in the morning, in a fatigue party of 200 men, to dig potatoes, and thrash and bring in corn from the disturbed district. We were all armed, and took a 24-pounder with us, and sixty bullock-carts. Some of the produce we took on to town; the rest was left at the Omata stockade; and, as an example of the disorder which reigns at present, most of the latter has since been destroyed by cattle, which, in the absence of the owners, wanders all over the country, destroying the fences, and doing all sorts of damage. On this occasion I was an eye-witness of the devastation and horrors of the battle-field. Horses, bullocks, pigs, which had been destroyed by the hostile Maoris, were lying along the Omata road in a putrefying state, the feathers of poultry, rocket-tubes, Maori spears and mats, articles of European dress, household furniture, with ploughs and other implements, were strewn about, fences broken, houses destroyed, and the whole scene painfully suggestive of carnage and desolation. This war threatens to be a most dilatory and ruinous affair, but the Taranaki press is gagged, and for further particulars respecting our war policy you must go elsewhere. Remember, the Maories have never yet been subdued, hence all the uneasiness of the last twenty years with the present miserable state of affairs. At a great meeting of chiefs a few days ago, the following significant circumstance took place:—Three sticks were stuck into the ground representing Christ, Potatū, and Queen Victoria. After a pause, a chief came forward and pulled up the Queen's stick, and threw it away. We are continually hearing of the success and rapid progress of the new French settlement in New Caledonia, and of the dashing way in which the savages there were brought

took two of the seats unoccupied, and a few moments after a Dr. Parow and his wife, inhabitants of Bonn, presented themselves also for accommodation. Instead, however, of proceeding to the seats still vacant, the last comers removed the things left by the English people as evidence of their tenancy, and installed themselves in the pre-occupied places. They were at once informed of their mistake, and requested to move, but to no purpose. Dr. Parow answered in an offensive tone that he should stay where he was, and gave the same information to the English gentleman himself when he returned from the refreshment-room. Our countryman did not commit himself by taking the law into his own hands, but appealed very properly to the conductor, who soon brought the inspector or station-master to the spot. This officer, by way of evenhanded justice, ordered, not the intruder, but the rightful tenant, to leave the carriage, and told the Englishman he must come out. The Englishman was obdurate and refused to obey. This was enough to bring the whole civil power down, in aid of the law, on the head of our unlucky countryman. In obedience to the command of the inspector, and in number sufficient to make victory certain, a swarm of porters, ticket-takers, and constables threw themselves upon the refractory passenger, and held him with a delight known only to a foreigner on getting an Englishman down. Of course, the train went off, and with it our countryman's luggage, he himself being carried to the inspector's office, and fined ten dollars out of hand. This mandate, also—still possessed of our rude insular notions of justice—he refused to obey, and averred, indeed, that it was he who was entitled to redress on his own account from the functionary who was judging him. This contumacious behaviour brought still further troubles on his head. He was taken to the Police Court, committed to gaol, not allowed to be bailed, and, finally, after nearly a week's imprisonment, tried and sentenced to a fine of double the amount imposed by the inspector. . . . There is one feature, however, in the case which is still to be noticed, and that is the character of the trial. We should not insist over much upon this, knowing as we do the peculiarities of Continental justice; but we cannot overlook the remarks made by the Crown officer who appeared in court to press the prosecution. This functionary pleaded for severity of sentence on the ground of criminality imputed to the whole British nation. 'The English,' said he, 'residing and travelling on the Continent, are notorious for the rudeness, impudence, and blackguardism of their conduct;' and this 'notoriety' he thus put forward as 'evidence' against the Englishman at the bar. Nor is this the whole of the outrage upon justice involved in his proceedings. This man, Möller, who as public prosecutor thus pressed his case, was no other than the identical official who, in the capacity of impartial magistrate, had previously refused to admit our countryman to bail. All this makes the case a really bad one, and, as our Foreign Secretary has about arrived at Bonn at this moment, we trust he will bring an Englishman's claims before some authority more competent and less prejudiced than Staats-Procurators and Inspectors.

The following protest has been published in the Bonn and Cologne papers:—

"We, the undersigned English inhabitants of Bonn, beg to protest against the assertion made by the Staats-Procurator Möller on Tuesday, the 17th inst., during the public sitting of the Police Court, that 'the English residing and travelling on the Continent were notorious for the rudeness, impudence, and blackguardism of their conduct' (Anmassung, Unverschämtheit, und Lümmelei).

"We may not have reached the height of refinement and proper feeling on which the Staats-Procurator stands (we are but Englishmen), but we cannot understand how a representative of the Prussian Crown could be so far carried away by his private feelings of hatred as to insult a whole nation to which the consort of the Crown Prince belongs. Our Royal Princess is 'an Englishwoman residing on the Continent.' Our Queen will soon be 'an Englishwoman travelling on the Continent.' Must they, too, quietly allow themselves to be dragged out of a railway carriage by the railway servants, called 'dummes Polk and Flegel' by orthopaedic physicians, or if they defend themselves, be thrust into a dirty gaol for a week, and be then brought out to be told that they are 'rude and impudent blackguards' by the Attorney-General of the Crown?

"Is the conduct of the many respectable English families who live in Bonn as peaceably as the feeling which the Staats-Procurator tries to rouse against them will allow of such a kind as to deserve so uncalled-for and cowardly an attack on the whole British nation?

"What would be thought of an English Attorney-General of the Crown who should stand up in court and denounce all the German residents in London and Manchester as 'rude and impudent blackguards'?"

This letter is signed by Mr. Anderson, British Chaplain, and about a dozen other gentlemen.

THE CHILD-MURDER AT ROAD.—The inquiry prosecuted by Mr. Slack, a Bath solicitor, into the circumstances of the murder at Road, was on Saturday night concluded—so far, at all events, as the evidence which Mr. Slack intends to take at Mr. Kent's residence. A meeting of magistrates was held at the Courthouse, Trowbridge, and Mr. Slack attended and read over the whole of the evidence he had taken. The evidence of the boy Hilday, the knife-cleaner, tended at first sight to criminate some members of the household. The evidence of Mrs. Kent lasted several hours, but failed, it seems, to elicit any new feature in the case. Mr. Kent sustained several hours' right questioning. The whole of Saturday was occupied with Mrs. Kent's examination, which she bore with great self-possession. One of the witnesses examined was Emma Sparks, who left Mr. Kent's service a year and a half ago. Her evidence is said somewhat to contradict the statements which have been made as to the harmony existing in the family. The position of Mr. Kent's solicitor during the examinations has been simply that of a passive listener. He did, indeed, interpose to prevent the signature by those who gave evidence; and he is understood to have formally protested against the examination of Miss Constance Kent on the ground that she was still under accusation of the murder, being bound over to appear when called on. As, however, she expressed her entire willingness to answer any questions put to her, the objection was abandoned.

A FLATTERING DISTINCTION.—A Naples letter has the following curious narration:—"The 1500 convicts at Castellamare, taking advantage of the absence of the military, requested their liberty for one day. The officials, as you may well suppose, received this singular application with all sorts of restrictions; but, having no means of resisting the somewhat threatening applications of the applicants, they hit upon the expediency of requiring each of them to give 'his word of honour' that he would return at night. Wonderful to relate, the convicts faithfully kept their word, and every one returned, without having done injury to anybody during their short interval of liberty. A gentleman residing in the neighbourhood, having some doubts as to the honourable intentions of these worthies, ordered his gardener to keep the gates closed and to be on his guard. 'It is altogether unnecessary,' Sir," said the man; 'the convicts at Castellamare are murderers, but not thieves!' A flattering distinction, certainly."

SENTENCE OF DEATH FOR NEWSVENDING.—The following appears in the *St. Louis Express*, an American paper:—"Some time since a very respectable and well-known citizen of St. Louis, named Henry A. Marsh, established a news-depot at some point in Texas. Subsequently he established other depôts in Camden, Arkansas, Memphis, and Tennessee. A few weeks since he received an order at his Camden depôt for fifty copies of the *New York Tribune*. As a matter of business Marsh undertook to fulfil the order, and the package arrived in due course of time, while he was absent at Memphis. It having been noted about Camden that the *Tribune* was about being circulated through the medium—indirectly, however—of Mr. Marsh, a committee of three men were appointed to go after Mr. Marsh and bring him back to Camden. Accordingly they proceeded on their mission, and one night captured their unsuspecting victim in Memphis, and conveyed him on board a steamer and locked him in a state-room. The captain of the boat, on learning their intention, refused to convey the party, and they were obliged to convey their captive across the river in a yawl. Arriving in Camden, Mr. Marsh was arraigned on the charge of circulating seditious and incendiary documents, was convicted, and sentenced to be hung. Time was, however, given him to send for his wife, and permission granted him to procure from citizens of St. Louis a certificate of former good character, respectability, and loyalty. The wife of Mr. Marsh arrived in this city on route for Camden, and is stopping at Barnum's Hotel, awaiting the completion of a petition already signed by many well-known citizens, of all political parties, for the relief of the unfortunate man, whose only crime is embraced in the faithful discharge of his business relations. Mrs. Marsh will leave for Camden to-day with the petition, numerous signatures, with the heartfelt prayer of the citizens of St. Louis for the safety of her husband from the hands of fanatical fire-eating captors."

IRON-CASED VESSELS.

CAPTAIN HALSTEAD, lately commanding the steam reserve fleet in the Medway, writes to the *Times*, giving a complete history of the experiments which have been tried upon the iron-cased *Trusty*, at Shoeburyness. According to this account the power of the 4-inch plates to resist shot appears to be greater than we have hitherto been led to expect.

This vessel was prepared for being fired at in the beginning of 1857. It was not, however, until January, 1859, that the first attempt was made to penetrate the *Trusty's* side, the gun used being Sir W. Armstrong's rifled 32-pounder, had given the surprising range of 9200 yards. Fourteen shots in all were fired, with charges of 6lb., and at distances varying from 450 yards to about 20 yards, the material of the shot being cast iron, wrought iron, and steel. Of these latter two stuck into the side, between the joints of the plates, projecting externally six inches and two inches respectively, and indentations with some cracks were likewise produced on the plates by the other shots; but the gun was evidently powerless to injure seriously the complete protection of the side.

In September, 1859, attempts for two successive days were again made to penetrate the side with Sir W. Armstrong's rifled 80-pounder, which, with a 12lb. charge, had also thrown its shot more than 9000 yards. The first day's distance was 400 yards, at which ten shots in all were fired, only three of which, however, took effect so as to give proof of the combined resistance of the side; but this, to the surprise of every one, was found to be so practically complete that it was judged necessary to reduce the distance for firing on the second day to 200 yards. At this range eleven shots in all were fired, some of them of 100lb. weight and of hardened steel, but even with these no entry could be effected. One 80lb. steel shot did, however, succeed in entering the ship. Its immediate predecessor had struck a joint of the plates, and opened it three-quarters of an inch. On this opening the shot in question struck fair, and within two inches of the former shot, which, besides opening the joint, had also shattered the timber; but, although this assisted, the force of the shot on entering was so expended that it only reached half-way across the deck, throwing before it, however, a formidable splinter of iron; and this single violation of the protection of the *Trusty's* side was the only result of the fourteen shots which in the two days took effect upon her plates.

At the trial made in June last with Mr. Whitworth's rifled 80-pounder I was not present, but have since carefully examined the effects then produced, and found that of the three shots which took effect on the side only one entered the ship. It received no assistance from the effects of any previous shot, but where it struck outside the plate was unsound, and where it entered inside the timber was rotten; and, though a greater power of penetration was here exhibited than in the case of the Armstrong shot, yet, like it, it entered the ship in a spent state, and reached no more than halfway across the deck. Twelve and thirteen pound charges were used on this occasion, the shot being of carefully-prepared steel; but, as in the previous trials, no shells were fired, it having been judged useless to do so where solid steel had been so completely foiled.

Excluding, then, altogether the attempt with the 32-pounder, we have thus seventeen shots, of 80lb. to 100lb. weight, made of special material, of special form and temper, fired with the heaviest charges the guns will bear, as far as practicable at right angles, within the shortest safe distance, from the two most powerful pieces of artillery ever yet produced, and the ship's side thus subjected to proof has been penetrated twice. The side which has exhibited this power of protection is one of the first of its description ever constructed. Its outlying of iron is slighter than that since manufactured; the plates of which it is composed are much smaller; and, instead of being firmly bolted upon the timber beneath them, they were found to be loose, owing to the shrinkage of the wood since the ship was built. When struck near their edges these plates were more or less injured and broken, when near their centres more or less indented and cracked; but the iron splinter which went in with the Armstrong shot was the only mischievous one of any sort which the whole seventeen shots produced, and both that shot itself and the Whitworth would have been perfectly harmless to any one on the other side of the deck opposite where they entered. With every advantage, therefore, on the side of the guns to an extent which could never occur in action, these results may, I think, be safely accepted as conclusive proof that British manufacturers can produce plates of iron capable of affording such protection to the sides of British ships that the best of even British guns cannot penetrate them.

It appears, then, that, though this marine armour may not be impenetrable to the last, it is impenetrable for a good while, and, at certain distances, altogether. This, probably, is the advantage which the French hope to secure with the *Gloire* and the vessels of her class now being built. A frigate invulnerable at 600 yards, and proof against at least one broadside at a third of that distance, would surely overpower an antagonist possessed of no such protection.

A captain who served in one of her Majesty's ships before Sebastopol has also written to the *Times* on this subject. After dwelling on the destructive capabilities of shells, he says:—

The Admiralty deserve every credit for the experiments constantly made at Portsmouth and elsewhere on the relative merits of various plates of iron made by different firms, which are generally $\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick; but, with all due submission to the authorities, I think they are somewhat in error in their mode of proceeding, their custom being to mark out a target of a certain number of square feet on the hull of the ship or vessel to be fired at; then the most powerful gun at present in use—namely, a 35 cwt. gun, throwing a solid 68lb. shot—is fired constantly at the space so marked out, which, after a repetition of hits, generally breaks, or is perforated, and the plate condemned. I should observe this gun is an exceptional one, and only carried as the pivot gun of line-of-battle-ships, frigates, and corvettes of the first class, also by gun-boats. We have two or three frigates only in the service whose broadside guns are of this nature. The armaments of all foreign ships are nearly similar to our own—namely, 68-pounders of 65 cwt. and 32-pounders, the former throwing hollow shot only. I doubt if shot from these guns would penetrate the $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch plates at all.

Then comes the question, what are we to do? If we plate all the existing liners with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch plates they will sink to deep in the water as to be totally unmanageable and unseaworthy, and by endeavouring to avoid destruction by the enemy you will inevitably meet it by their inability to contend with gales of wind, and the probability of being cast on a lee-shore when they could not possibly work off, to say nothing of their being incapable of steaming at any speed compared with the present state of things. My answers to these objections are—let the shot come into the ship, as happened during all Nelson's wars. Cold shot are not dangerous to the safety of the ship, as has been proved in many hard-fought actions, though occasionally ships were sunk; but they were the exceptions. In naval actions we cannot expect perfect immunity from danger; but I most emphatically say, "for God's sake, keep out the shells!" To do this, when by experiment the best and toughest description of iron plate is decided on, let that clever and experienced officer, Captain Hewitt, of the *Excellent*, ascertain, by practice, the thinnest plate that will suffice, firmly bolted on a ship's side, to split or break a shell (I should say plates of two inches would suffice); then, by removing a deck or razing all the liners one deck, the weight taken off would be about an equivalent for the weight put on in iron plates. The seaworthiness, speed, and efficiency would not be impaired, and the ship, reduced one deck, would be a far more formidable opponent than as at present. If the Admiralty would allow one of the old and useless seventy-fours to be made a target of, fit up her orlop-deck as a liner's is on going into action, then let a 91-gun ship discharge three or four broadsides only into her orlop of shell, I think the result would prove to the most sceptical the folly of building ships of wood only.

Captain Sherard Osborne has also something to say on the subject. He remarks:—

The experiments which Captain Halstead writes of seem to have arisen from some misgivings as to the well-known fact that with patience and perseverance you may punch a hole through any metal of any thickness. I should have thought that any of the master blacksmiths in our dockyards would have reassured us on that head; and I must say I think the French Government has been far more profitably employed in perfecting the form of their iron vessels, and improving the texture of the plates covering the sides. I do not take all for gospel that we hear about the *Gloire*; but there is no doubt upon the minds of all those who have seen anything of modern warfare, and who are unprejudiced enough to accept innovations, even though they come from a Frenchman, that the days of wooden ships of the line are numbered, and that in a close, fair fight of an iron frigate against wooden two-decker, the latter would be knocked into lucifer-matches, or, if they were both armed with rifled guns, probably blow up after a round or two. However, in spite of present disbelief, the fact will one day dawn on intellects still becalmed in the smoke of Trafalgar. We sailors of this generation have lived to see old prejudices mastered in which wood and rope made a hard fight against iron tanks, iron cables, iron anchor-stocks, iron ballast, iron messengers, iron rigging, iron collars, and iron block-straps. Iron has carried the day on all these points, and I am sanguine enough to think, if you and the public keep the pressure on, that some morning the good old souls will rub their eyes over the *Times* and exclaim, "God bless us! then, after all, these people are right, and iron does stop shot and shell better than wood."

At MORIL, in INVERNESS-SHIRE, the skeleton remains of a woman were discovered in a plantation. The poor creature, who has been identified by some of her clothing, is supposed to have entered the wood for the purpose of resting herself, and, falling asleep, met her death by exposure to cold.

LAW AND CRIME.

THE Rev. Mr. Price, whose various attempts to recover his wife from the Agapemone have already obtained some notoriety, appeared before Mr. Baron Wilde on the return to a writ of habeas corpus issued at the instance of Mrs. Price, in order to enable her to be at liberty to rejoin the inmates of that singular institution. It appeared that Mr. Price had at length captured the lady, upon whom he exercised restraint in keeping her from Mr. Prince and his followers. The affidavits on behalf of Mrs. Price showed that her removal from the "Abode of Love" had been effected by stratagem and force, and that, although desirous of returning thither, she was prevented by being kept in durance by her husband. The learned Judge in delivering his decision said that undoubtedly the proper residence for the wife was with her husband, and that until she had, by application to the proper Court, been relieved from her conjugalities, the husband was entitled to her custody. While there was no cruelty, and while, moreover, the husband had reason to believe that his wife was about to reside in an improper place, he had right to detain her. It was therefore ordered that Mrs. Price should be restored to her husband; and the Judge, in answer to an application on behalf of Mr. Price, expressed himself sorry that he had no power to order the payment of the rev. gentleman's costs.

One Johnson, an upholsterer, and Sarah Elliott were jointly indicted for having taken away an infant girl named Tison, who in the reports of the proceedings before the magistrate has been described as a "valuable child." It may be remembered that the value of the child consisted in the profit she was accustomed to obtain by singing in public. The male defendant alone appeared, the woman having forfeited her recognisances by neglecting to come forward to be placed on her trial. The evidence was insufficient to found a verdict against Johnson, who was discharged. An application was subsequently granted, respiting the recognisances entered into on the part of the woman.

Last week occurred one of those periodical gatherings of metropolitan ruffianism known as prize-fights. It is satisfactory to learn from the admissions of those peculiar journals characterised as "sporting" that this last display was of a kind tending to develop the brutal and generally disreputable prestige attaching to "the ring" to its fullest extent. One of the champions was a person whom *Bell's Life* reminds its readers it had once "occasion to denounce as one of the most unmitigated poltroons that ever entered a ring." The words quoted are those of our contemporary, and we can in no way vouch for their truth or applicability. It appears that the person referred to, having been in some kind of disgrace ("down upon his luck" is the phrase used to exemplify his position), was kindly sheltered and provided for by the man whose kindness he has just returned by fighting him. Upon the morning of the day appointed for the event several thieves and blackguards, accompanied by certain fools, assembled at a railway-station in London for the purpose of proceeding to the fight. The intense folly of the latter class is shown by their having taken with them certain articles of personal property, of which they were promptly eased by the former. "Tickets," says our contemporary, were "snatched, watches, purses, everything was swept off without a chance of recovery; and any one daring to complain ran a serious chance of getting one for his nob to complete his discomfiture." One person described as a gentleman is said to have received a violent blow in the face, without having afforded the slightest provocation, from "a member of the P.R. of high standing as a Boniface"—which means, we believe, that the ruffian is well known, in a certain circle, as keeping a public-house. *Bell's Life*, while recommending amends to the injured party, suggests as an excuse for the assailant that he may have mistaken his victim for a thief, in which case, however, it does not appear very probable that he would have been assaulted by any one. But all this is matter of great consolation to the philosophic mind, as showing the intrinsic tendency of evil to destroy itself. Let it be by all means extensively made known that any silly person, otherwise slightly respectable, who may be idiot enough to fancy himself "seeing life" or supporting "British pluck" by assisting at a prize-fight, is simply exposing himself to robbery and violence at the hands of the most degraded, idle, vicious, and brutal blackguards in the kingdom, and the whole institution of the prize ring will crumble to irretrievable ruin. The fight was interrupted by the police, and thereupon postponed until the morrow, when the compassionate host of the pugilist "down upon his luck" appeared fearfully battered, and was jeered at by the thievish mob for his evidently strong anxiety for a second interruption. This, however, did not occur until after he had been thrashed into a helpless state, when an attempt was made to stop a second fight between another pair of pugilists. On the appearance of the police the assembled supporters of the noble art assailed them with bricks and stones, severely hurting many. The damaged pugilist was captured, in great pain, expressing a wish that the police had arrived sooner. He was charged with tumultuously assembling with others, but was released by the magistrate, and others who had been also arrested were released on bail, as there did not appear sufficient evidence to identify them as the assailants of the constables.

A poor man named Owen, afflicted with a speechmaking propensity, was brought before Mr. Beadon, and charged with begging. The defendant appears to be in the habit of making long harangues on Sundays in Hyde Park upon political subjects. These he has on former occasions concluded by an appeal to his audience for pecuniary assistance. He had been told that this was begging, and last Sunday terminated his oration as follows:—

I shall not send my hat round to-day as I have done on previous occasions, but if any of my friends wish to give me a few coppers, or even a piece of silver or two, it will be thankfully received, as I have not had scarcely sufficient to subsist on during the past week, owing to the limited subscription I have lately received.

For this a policeman apprehended him, although the defendant protested, not without some show of reason, that he had as much right to receive money from the public as any organ-grinder or monkey-leader about the streets. The magistrate, however, thought differently, but discharged him with a caution. If it be begging for an itinerant orator to receive contributions, where is the line to be drawn so as not to include street conjurers and Punch's showmen in the category of offenders?

GABRIELI'S EXCURSIONISTS.—A letter, of which the following is a part, appeared in a contemporary a few days since. It is signed "One of the Intended Excursionists":—"On arriving at Gravesend we embarked on board the *Malazzo*, a small screw-steamer, with accommodation sufficient for not more than 100 men, while there were at least 250 on board. The consequence was that more than half had to sleep on deck, without any covering, the rain, at times, pouring in torrents. No provisions were served out till four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and then of a most wretched description. After we had been on board some short time, our knapsacks were served out, containing our kit, &c., for which we had previously paid 25s. The day afterwards mine was stolen, together with a carpet-bag, containing flannel shirts, socks, &c. I may add that even my cap was taken from me while I was asleep, so that I was obliged to be for a day, and likewise land at Plymouth, without any covering to my head; and I know of many others who had everything they possessed taken from them. This of itself speaks volumes for the society we were placed in. I went out under the impression that my comrades would be young men who, at least, would conduct themselves respectably; but, instead of this, I found that the greater portion consisted of what may be termed 'roughs,' whose language was most profane and obscene; also, the scenes that occurred amongst them were frightful to witness."—A "Non-Deserter" contradicts this statement. He says:—"I, with two brothers, joined the expedition, of course with the prospect of roughing it as soldiers usually do. It is true we were delayed at the station for two hours; but we did not pine and pine on that account. It is also true that many of us—I and my brothers among the number—were on the deck of the vessel in a pouring rain, but it was because we preferred the deck to the cabin, which of course had an overflow of occupants. Did the deserters expect nurses on board to put them to bed, and cheer them up? If our food did not consist of fruit and v. nelson, we had at any rate good fare, and plenty of it: soldiers' rations, biscuits, beef, and pork, and tea for those who liked it. In a miscellaneous body like ours there must be a few rough samples. There might be play or practical jokes among them; but as for theft, the thing is as absurd as the charge of profane and obscene language is utterly false."

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